FBIS DAILY REPORT

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UN DISARMAMENT SEMINAR ENDS IN ROMANIA 3 SEP

AU041619 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 03/091/1982 -- The UN regional seminar on disarmament issues of non-government organizations of European countries, the U.S. and Canada, concluded on September 3 in the Romanian seaside resort of Mamaia.

The meeting, fitting within a series of regional seminars organized by the UN disarmament centre, under a UN decision, aimed at keeping world public opinion abreast and mobilized in support of disarmament, was participated in by 33 representatives of non-government organizations, professional associations, journalists, scientists and men of culture of 24 European countries, the U.S. and Canada.

The participants in the seminar debated problems related to the special role of the non-government organizations, as representatives of public opinion, in the effort for halting the arms race, for a passage to concrete measures of disarmament, nuclear above all.

During the debates, reports were delivered by: Jan Martenson, assistant to the UN secretary-general, the disarmament centre; (Provslav Davinic), special assistant to the UN secretary general, the disarmament centre; (Ingrid Lehmann), expert at the disarmament centre; Liviu Bota, director of the UN Institute of Disarmament Research (UNIDIR); Inga Thorsson, undersecretary of state of Sweden; Valentin Lipatti, ambassador, the Romanian Foreign Ministry.

The reports presented aspects regarding the UN role in disarmament, after the second special session on this matter, the global disarmament programme, the extent and objectives of the world campaign for disarmament, the research in disarmament, the disarmament-development relation, the security and disarmament in Europe.

The debates in the seminar allowed for a broad exchange of views on the problems on the agenda. The participants in the seminar stressed the need for the intensification of the efforts of all progressive political forces, of the non-government organizations, of all states, of world public opinion for halting the arms race, for the beginning of a real process of disarmament, nuclear above all, for the peaceful settlement of inter-state disputes, for ensuring peace and security in Europe and the world over.

The participants also pointed to the important role incumbent on youth, on men of culture and science, on professional associations and other professional groups in the struggle against the arms race, for disarmament, peace and security.

In their addresses, the Romanian participants reiterated the steady and firm position of Romania for halting the arms race, for stepping up the disarmament negotiations in favour of a real process of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place - a cardinal issue of our epoch, an essential condition of a policy of peace, security, detente.

In the course of the seminar in Mamaia, the participants expressed keen thanks to the Romanian Government for the hospitality and proper organization of that international reunion.

The closing speech was delivered by Jan Martenson.

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS MEET GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Swiss Group Meets Tanchev

AU0021607 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Comrade Petur Stanchev received a delegation of the Swiss People's Party headed by Walter Augsburger, chairman of the Parliamentary group of this party, which is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS] permanent board. Comrade Petur Tanchev briefed the guests in detail on our country's achievements in building the socialist society and on the contribution of the BZNS in this nationwide cause, especially in the construction of socialism in Bulgarian rural areas.

The common wish of the two parties -- the BZNS and the Swiss People's Party -- to intensify mutual contacts and even more to contribute to the development of Bulgarian-Swiss cooperation was expressed during the talks. The guests were also briefed on the large-scale international activities of the BZNS and the importance of cooperation between the BZNS and the Swiss People's Party was pointed out, a cooperation which is in conformity with security, mutual understanding and cooperation among peoples and in conformity with the spirit and principles of the Helsinki Final Act.

Norwegian Delegation Received

AU0061930 Sofia BTA in English 1852 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Sofia, Sept 6 (BTA) -- The secretary of the Bulgarian [National] Agrarian Union, Mr Petur Tanchev, first vice president of the State Council, received here visiting delegation of the Norwegian Centre Party headed by one of the party's most prominent members, Mr Per Gorten. The Norwegian delegation is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union.

The common wish of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and the Centre Party to expand and deepen their traditional ties and friendly contacts, has been stressed at the talks.

The Bulgarian Agrarian Union and the Centre Party of Norway assess favourably the significance of the growing peace movement of all the anti-imperialist, democratic and progressive forces, of the broad social strata in Europe and the world.

The two parties declared their full support for the ideas for the conversion of northern Europe and the Balkans into zones free of nuclear weapons, ideas which are very important and topical under the contemporary complicated international situation, which are in accordance with the spirit and the principles of the Final Act of Helsinki.

Finnish Delegation Arrives

AU0061905 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Sofia, Sept 6 (BTA) -- Representatives of the Economic Commission of the Parliament of Finland, led by its chairman, Mrs (Sea Karkinen), arrived in Sofia today.

The guests will be made familiar with the Bulgarian practices in the sphere of socio-economic policy. They examined views with the leadership of the social commission of the National Assembly.

Mr Peko Takov, chairman of the Social Commission and vice president of the State Council, made the guests familiar with the activities of the National Assembly in the sphere of social policy. He stressed that there existed close friendly ties between the parliaments of Bulgaria and Finland.

During their visit the guests will have meetings with the leadership of the Ministry of Public Health. They will leave Bulgaria on September the eighth.

YORDANOV MEETS GREEK COMMUNIST LEADER, OTHERS

AU061551 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Athens, Sep 6 (BTA) -- Mr Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the CC of the Greek Communist Party, received here Mr Georgi Yordanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, deputy chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Culture. The talks proceeded in a warm and friendship atmosphere.

Mr Georgi Yordanov met Mrs Melina Merkouri, Greece's minister of culture, with whom he discussed questions pertaining to the further development and extending of the two countries' cultural cooperation.

In Athens, Mr Georgi Yordanov also talked with Academician Panayiotis Kanellopoulos, former prime minister of Greece, deputy in parliament and chairman of the Greek National Jubilee Committee on celebrating the 1300th anniversary of the foundation of the Bulgarian state.

NEW CUBAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

AU061909 Sofia BTA in English 1841 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Sofia, Sep 6 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, reaffirmed the unreserved support and combat solidarity of the Bulgarian people with the fraternal Cuban people.

At the ceremony accepting the credentials of the newly-appointed Cuban ambassador here, Mr Eustaquio Remedicos de los Cuetos, he said: "The Bulgarian people, filled with alarm, are following and decisively condemning the hostile actions of American imperialism aimed at doing away with the revolutionary gains of the Cuban people and their tendentious statements presenting the infectious [as received] example of the Cuban revolution as 'interference' in the affairs of other states".

Mr Todor Zhivkov said with satisfaction that the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and Cuba, between the two peoples and between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Cuban Communist Party are constantly developing and deepening.

For his part the Cuban ambassador, too, stressed the close links existing between the Bulgarian and Cuban communist parties, between the two governments, relations resting upon the principles and upon the commitment to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

He said that Bulgaro-Cuban friendship holds a particularly great significance now, when the aggressive policy of the North American imperialism has been stepped up.

STOYANOV DISPARAGES REAGAN MIDDLE EAST PLAN

AU031445 Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 3 Sep 82

["Sweetening the Bitter Truth" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Sep 3 (BTA observer Todor Stoyanov) -- President Reagan's speech contains a rather lax scheme for the resolving of the Palestinian issue, combined with a declaration that the U.S. commitment to Israel's security is an iron principle in the U.S. policy.

Recently Reagan emphasized to a French newspaper that the question of whether all Palestinians want a state of their own or it is the striving of the Palestine Liberation Organisation alone, has not yet been investigated. Yesterday the President searched for words of sympathy for the Palestinian people and their cause, but at the same time bound up the road to real independence with long terms and conditions.

His formula of exchanging territories for peace sounds dubious in view of the pronounced definite backing of the aggressor of Tel Aviv. Speaking about the political realities in the Middle East with the tone of certain objectivity, Reagan is actually offering the Palestinians a promise-sweetened limitation of their legitimate right to self-determination.

The seeming broad-mindedness in handling the complicated Middle East picture is not associated with giving solid guarantees for the fulfillment of the promises. Through the play of verbal humanism and speculative moves the political maturity and trust of the Palestinian people is put to the test. And not only theirs.

Statements of the kind that if Jordan does not accept the U.S. plan "will be solely responsible for the deadlock", which she may create, [as received] lifts the curtain to a new U.S. pressure on the Arab countries to enter the Camp David orbit.

The concessions concerning the rights of the Palestinians are an indirect recognition of the political vitality of their cause. On the other hand they attest to intentions to calm the thunder-prone region down through the sole contribution of the United States. There is no use to advance arguments in favour of the U.S. disinterestedness because there are no such arguments. Through all of its moves the U.S. diplomacy is after strengthening the U.S. interest alone in this important economic and strategical part of our planet in preserving Israel's mission of a gendarme.

What is leading are the U.S. and the Arab interests. Referring to the Bible and the humanistic formula are but a disguise of the selfishness.

PREMIER FILIPOV RECEIVES SOVIET MINISTER

AU031546 Sofia BTA in English 1448 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Sofia, Sept 3 (BTA) -- Today Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers received Mr Anatolyi Mayorets, minister of the electrotechnical engineering of the Soviet Union. Exchanged were views on a wide range of questions related to the further extending and deepening of integration between the two countries in the field of electrotechnical engineering. Special importance was attached to the new forms of cooperation which will lead to raising the production efficiency. The forthcoming work of the Ministry of Mechanical Engineering and Electronics of Bulgaria and the Ministry of Electrotechnical Engineering of the USSR in the preparation of the plans for the next five-year period was in the highlights of the talks.

ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH SFRY NOT SATISFACTORY

AU051940 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, Sep. 5 (BTA) -- In the town of Nis in the course of two days the delegations of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and of the Economic Chamber of the SR [Socialist Republic] of Serbia had talks. Discussion went on the state of the economic relations between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia and mainly with the SR of Serbia. It has been reported that the results achieved so far do not correspond to the economic possibilities and interests of the two countries' partners. Searched were possibilities for the extending of the joint production as one of the important factors for the deepening of the economic cooperation.

SHORTCOMINGS IN PACKING MATERIAL USE NOTED

AU022016 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1230 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] A joint session of the committee on living standards attached to the Council of Ministers and the committee on the efficient use of energy and raw material resources discussed the question of the timely purchase by the population of wood, plastic and cardboard packing material for repeated use.

It was pointed out at the session that the critical remarks that appeared in the mass media and were voiced by the citizens on certain shortcomings in the aforementioned sector are fully justified. It was stressed that this problem is creating difficulties in connection with ensuring the necessary packing material for the harvest and processing the rich agricultural crops on a timely basis.

The two committees adopted specific decisions through which they urge the trade enterprises to ensure the immediate purchase of all quantities of packing materials from the stores, as well as improve labor organization in the purchasing centers to open new purchasing centers, and extend working hours.

The Ministry of Transportation was urged to provide for the necessary means of transportation, and the ministries as well as economic organizations dealing with the production of packing material were urged to map out practical measures for improving the quality of such material.

In connection with the campaign of harvesting fruit and fresh vegetables it was decided to organize a total purchase of all types of packing material during the month of September. The population is called upon to participate on a mass scale in the implementation of this task. The respective control organs are entrusted with the task of exerting strict control over the fulfillment of the decisions adopted at the aforementioned session.

FILIPOV RETURNS FROM VISIT TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

AU021829 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned from the CSSR, where he paid a friendly, working visit at the invitation of Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government. At Sofia airport Comrade Filipov was welcomed by deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, by members of the government and by members of the CSSR Embassy in Sofia.

BONEV NAMED CHAIRMAN OF ANTIFASCIST COMMITTEE

AU021826 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] At a session of the Central Committee of the Union of Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism, Vladimir Bonev, member of the BCP Central Committee and of the State Council, was unanimously confirmed as chairman of the Central Committee. The session was attended by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Tsola Dragoycheva and Georgi Atanasov.

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee Politbuto and Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally, Comrade Aleksandur Lilov expressed gratutude to the revolutionary cadres for their activities and congratulated them on the forthcoming 38th anniversary of socialist revolution in Bulgaria

COMMENTATOR ASSAILS REAGAN, MIDEAST POLICY

LD040738 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Commentary by Jiri Cebrovsky entitled: "Kissinger's Shadow, Carter's Legacy and Reagan's Arms"]

[Text] If there is something that can be termed as typical of the Camp David agreements then it is the fact that they are interlaced with words about peace. If they contain something portentous then it is the fact that these peace formulas in practice have only brought death and killings to the Middle East. It is almost unbelievable that when Lebanon today is counting the horrific harvest of the Israel-U.S. aggression, U.S. diplomacy should have set in motion another round of imposing the Camp David agreements on the Arab world. By interrupting his vacation theatrically President Ronald Reagan himself has set the wheels in motion in his televised speech. But even a less attentive viewer soon must come to understand that Reagan has been merely following in the footsteps of the architects of the Camp David accords -- Kissinger and Carter -- and that he is trying to create an impression that instead of a bone he is offering the whole ham.

Reagan has clearly declared himself in favor of the line mapped out in the separate agreements reached in the summer residence of U.S. Presidents. He has thus demonstrated clearly that for the U.S. interests in the Middle East it is Israel which has the priority. Likewise he showed clearly that the Palestinian issue, its final and just settlement, has no place in this concept.

By these proposals Reagan has aimed at several targets at once. The brutality with which Israel has been conducting its acts of extermination in Lebanon has not remained concealed. When the world has publicly pointed a finger at the United States as the guilty party responsible for the aggression, a nervous mood prevailed in the White House. Reagan has attempted to put this unfavorable circumstance in a somewhat better light but he achieved the very opposite result and confirmed how well the mask of a hypocritical politician fits him.

He was helped also by his secretary of defense, who said during his military inspection in Israel, and I quote: "Only gigantic Israeli forces are capable of bringing peace to the Middle East."

In seeking allies Reagan could not leave his West European partners aside. The fact is that it did not escape the White House that the cool attitude of even the NATO countries toward the Israeli-U.S. aggression has grown into a cool disagreement. It is surely not a coincidence that when Reagan needed desparately a statement either from London or Bonn in support of his policy in the Middle East he did not recieve such support at all. When we add to this the continuing trade war between West Europe and the United States concerning the Siberian gas pipeline and the growing awareness that Reagan is dragging his allies into the hell of a nuclear war, the U.S. President did not dare to risk the intensification of the divisions. His waving of the olive branch was to have convinced West European politicians of the peace-making intentions of the White House in the Middle East. But it appears that Reagan's appearance on television did not make an impact on West Europe either.

There is yet another target here. In planning their aggression against Lebanon and in their attempts to impose on the Arabs the Camp David agreements the United States and Israel counted on inter-Arab divisions and disunity in the Arab world. But even those Arab regimes, who by their passivity toward the Palestinian and Lebanese people more or less played into the hands of the Israeli policy of extermination, and even those Arab countries about whose pro-U.S. orientation there is not any doubt, have not dared to defend the United States publicly. The reason they have not dared to do so was because they could not ignore the anti-American and anti-Israeli voices of their respective nations and because they feared that the popular masses would become radicalized. Thus also in this instance Reagan's arrow has remained, to put it graphically, someway halfway between the archer and his target.

U.S. diplomacy, and about this there is no doubt, has set into motion, another round of their policy in the Middle East. Its axis is the Camp David agreements. Actions pursuing this policy have now been launched in a number of Arab countries. Washington is also seeking allies among its West European partners. It is certain that in the days ahead the Middle East will be subjected to an ever-increasing pressure by the United States, a pressure which has many facets, beginning with economic promises, to diplomatic (?methods) and ending with threats. If Henry Kissinger is not coming back here personally, his spirit is returning here. The Arab countries have had their own experiences with it and it is the smouldering ruins of Beirut and tens of thousands of dead that are the most tragic experience.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA VIEWS 'PROVOCATIONS' IN POLAND

LD030836 Prague CTK in English 0808 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Bratislava -- "Provications and anti-socialist demonstrations in Poland again complicate the normalization of the life in the country. They do not lead to the lifting of the state of emergency but, on the contrary, they force the state authorities to make it stricter and reintroduce some measures," the daily PRAVDA said tod../.

"Security organs daily uncover illegal printing rooms of Solidarity which pour out thousands of posters and leaflets calling for a rebellion against the state of emergency. Provocatuers have started over one hundred fires and even prevented firemen in their duty. They also brutally attacked the police which resulted in tens of wounded and hospitalized," the daily said. The seriousness of the situation in Poland is proved by the fact that more than 4,000 most aggressive participants in provocations were detained. Four measures, adopted on Wednesday by the Military Council of National Salvation, should prevent new unrest organized by clandestine groups and Western subversive centres", the daily concluded.

FOUR SUBVERSIVES WITH POLISH TIES FACE TRIAL

NC030845 Paris AFP in English 0752 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Prague, Sep 3 (AFP) -- The trial of four young Czechoslovaks who had distributed leaflets urging support for Polish workers shortly after the imposition of martial law is scheduled to open here Monday, a source close to the accused said.

Jan Wunsch, 25, his brother Josef Wunsch, 19, Vaclav Sukup, 23 and Kitka Tumova, 23 were arrested last January during a crackdown on the clandestine revolutionary action group. They have been charged with subversive activities, inciting rebellion and stealing duplicating equipment.

Jan Wunsch, has also been accused of having links with "subversive elements in Poland." In their leaflet, the four spoke of the similarity of objectives between the "struggle of Polish workers" and the 1968 Prague movement crushed by Soviet troops.

STROUGAL, CHNOUPEK CONGRATULATE ITALIAN LEADERS

LD062112 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Giovanni Spadolini, prime minister of the Italian Republic, on his reappointment to his office. Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, also has congratulated Emilio Colombo, Italian minister of foreign affairs, on his reappointment.

LIBYAN LEADER AL-QADHDHAFI TO VISIT PRAGUE

LD070444 Prague CTK in English 1525 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Prague 6 Sep, CTK -- Libyan leader Mu'Ammar al-Qadhdhafi will arrive in the next few days for an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak.

KUWAITI NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION VISITS

Received by Sindermann

LD031950 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1444 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin/Potsdam, 3 Sep (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and SED Politburo member, received a delegation of the National Assembly of the State of Kuwait in Berlin Friday for a friendly talk. The delegation, headed by Muhammad Yusuf al-'Adasani, speaker of the National Assembly, is on an official visit to the GDR. During the exchange of views questions of the bilateral cooperation between the two parliaments and the present international situation were discussed.

On the same day the Arab politicians visited the Wilhelm Pieck equipment and regulator works in Teltow. There they viewed production sites and the enterprise training school. The enterprise, with its 6,400 workers and 1,000 apprentices, produces measuring, control and regulator technology for electrical plants, chemical plants, rolling mills and the shipbuilding industry, among others.

During the morning Muhammad Yusuf al-'Adasani honored the victims of fascism and militarism by laying a wreath at the Unter den Linden Memorial in Berlin.

More on Sinderman Meeting

LD040332 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1710 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 3 Sep (ADN) -- On Friday the president of the GDR People's Chamber, Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Politburo, received a delegation of the Kuwaiti National Assembly headed by its speaker, Muhammad Yusuf al-'Adasani, for a friendly talk. In discussing the international situation, the representatives of both countries underlined that they were concerned about the escalation of regional conflicts. For this reason the situation in the Near and Middle East, in the Gulf region and the Indian Ocean were of special interest in the talk. At the same time they condemned Israel's aggression against Lebanese territory, supported by the Reagan administration, and demanded that the sovereignty as well as the territorial integrity of the Republic of Lebanon be respected. Sindermann said: "Only the affirmation and expansion of the forms of peaceful cooperation leads to fruitful relations between states of differing social orders. Detente has to develop further, has to take on a comprehensive character and achieve the largest geographical extension."

Muhammad Yusuf al-'Adasani pointed out that on the most important political questions of the day there was an agreement of views between Kuwait and the GDR.

Stoph Receives Delegation

LD061144 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1103 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 6 Sep (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received on Monday the Kuwaiti National Assembly delegation led by the speaker of the National Assembly, Muhammad Yusuf al-'Adasani, currently on a visit to the GDR.

During the meeting the two sides exchanged opinions on the international situation and the shaping of bilateral relations between the two states. Willi Stoph told his guests about the efforts undertaken by the GDR toward safeguarding a lasting peace in order to advert dangers which arise from the intensified policy of confrontation and arms build-up of the most aggressive imperialist circles.

The two sides condemned Israel's criminal aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. Willi Stoph and Muhammad Yusuf al-Adasani both agreed that international dialogue and the development of mutually beneficial cooperation were effective means for an improved international situation.

They considered the identity of political views on important international questions and the present level of GDR-Kuwaiti relations as a solid basis for the further development of cooperation in various areas.

Kuwaiti Delegation Departs

LD061312 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1132 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 6 Sep (ADN) -- The Kuwaiti National Assembly delegation led by Speaker of the National Assembly Muhammad Yusuf al-'Adasani on Monday ended its official visit to the GDR and left for home.

Also today the parliamentarians from Kuwait exchanged experiences on the work of the people's representations with members of the People's Chamber committees.

Subsequently People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Politburo, received the Kuwaiti delegation for a final friendly talk.

OFFICIALS MEET INDIAN AMBASSADOR, MINISTER

Honecker Receives Ambassador

LD031234 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1138 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 3 Sep (ADN) -- The joint work of the GDR and India for peace, detente and security, precisely in the current escalated international situation, is a contribution to the prevention of the danger of war and for the peaceful coexistence of nations. This was stated by the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker, and India's Ambassador Prabhakar Menon on Friday during the presentation of his credentials.

During the talk, Erich Honecker and Ambassador Menon praised the traditionally friendly relations between both states, which are developing to mutual benefit. The further expansion of the close and trusting cooperation serves the benefit of their peoples and world peace.

Stoph Meets Industry Minister

LD050448 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1715 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Leipzig, 4 Sep (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on Saturday (4 September) received the Indian minister for industry, steel and mines, Narain Dutt Tiwari, who is leading the Indian delegation to the fifth meeting of the GDR-Indian joint economic committee. Both men praised the proven cooperation of their countries in the political, economic and scientific-technological fields and affirmed their desire to deepen it. They stressed the importance of dynamically developing economic and trade relations between the GDR and India as a factor of stability and an important contribution to preserving world peace. They saw the Leipzig fair as a significant event in the development of international trade and cooperation.

Both men expressed their conviction that both economies afford favorable possibilities for the development of beneficial cooperation. They expressed the expectation that the fifth meeting of the joint economic committee would impart a fresh impetus to this development.

Mittag Talks With Minister

LD070406 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1402 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Leipzig, 6 Sep (ADN) -- The GDR and India intend to intensify bilateral cooperation, especially in energy production, the heavy engineering sector and the machine tool and processing machinery sectors. This agreement was achieved during a talk in Leipzig between SED Politburo member Guenter Mittag and the Indian minister of industry, steel, mining and coal, Narain Dutt Tiwari. They noted that economic relations between the two countries are developing successfully.

The Indian minister expressed his appreciation of the high level of products shown at the Leipzig autumn fair, and of the great internationality of this fair.

FISCHER RECEIVED BY MONGOLIA'S PREMIER

AU041632 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Sep 82 p 2

[ADN report: "Prime Minister of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] received GDR Foreign Minister -- Excellent Cooperation in All Fields"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar -- On Wednesday Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR and member of the Politburo of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee, received GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer for friendly talks in Ulaanbaatar. The GDR foreign minister accepted the most cordial greetings of Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, to the GDR party-state leadership, particularly Erich Honecker. In turn, he conveyed the best wishes of the highest GDR representatives to the leading representatives of the fraternal Mongolian people.

The interlocutors expressed their satisfaction with the excellent cooperation in all fields. This is proof of the resolve of both sides to fulfill the treaty of friendship and cooperation, signed by Erich Honecker and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal some 5 years ago, in letter and spirit.

Jambyn Batmonh and Oskar Fischer valued the fruitful cooperation between their parties, states and peoples as a contribution toward strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, within which the two countries, in firm alliance with the Soviet Union, are resolutely waging the struggle for securing peace in the world against the policy of increased armament and confrontation pursued by imperialist quarters.

The Mongolian head of government expressed his satisfaction with the economic cooperation between the two countries, which contributes to the implementation of the demanding tasks adopted at the 18th MPRP Congress, and with warm words expressed thanks for the comprehensive GDR support in the socialist construction in his country. In doing so he explicitly praised the reliable work of the GDR specialists working here in Mongolia. The MPR is ready to expand the mutually advantageous cooperation with the GDR in all fields, he said.

On the same day, the GDR foreign minister had a cordial meeting with Sampiliyn Jalan-Aajab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural.

FOREIGN MINISTER AFFIRMS DESIRE FOR PEACE

LD070930 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1440 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Karl-Marx-Stadt, 6 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer has described the continuation of the socialist peace and detente offensive as the only sensible and responsible reaction to the imperialist crusade against socialism and progress.

He told leading cadres of Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk on Monday that only the confirmation and extension of the forms of peaceful cooperation, only the path of Helsinki, could lead to good and fruitful relations between the socialist and capitalist states in Europe. "We must not allow peace, mankind's most precious possession, to be placed in dire jeopardy by the reckless imperialist pursuit of military superiority and ascendancy, by illusionary nuclear first-strike strategies and other plans of mass destruction."

It is more urgent than ever to stop those who are banking on the nuclear deterrent instead of reason and realism, who prefer force and blackmail to a constructive dialogue aimed at resolving contentious international issues. In firm alliance with the principal power of peace, the Soviet Union, the GDR will continue to make an active contribution to the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and the strengthening of the concerted action of all peace forces. The high performance and creative power of its working people add weight and emphasis to (?the peace policy) of the GDR.

PEACE MOVEMENT CREDIBILITY IN DISARMAMENT ISSUE

DA0061144 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0615 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Commentary by Karl Ordnung, secretary of the regional committee of the Christian Peace Conference in the GDR, directly following the broadcast of the Protestant church service]

[Text] Last Wednesday, 1 September, was the 43d anniversary of the start of World War II by German fascism. In many countries this day is being observed as World Peace Day. In our country, too, many peace manifestations took place which climaxed in the meeting of the chairman of the GDR State Council with representatives of the GDR Peace Movement. Christians and church officials also participated in these manifestations; they thereby underscored their affiliation with the comprehensive, uniform peace movement.

The solidarity of all peace forces today is more important than it ever was before because the broader and more successful the worldwide peace movement becomes, the more intensively its adversaries seek to undermine and neutralize the movement which is nurtured by different forces. These attempts are primarily aimed at driving a wedge between the peace movement and the peace policy of the socialist community of states in order to halt and curb the developing realization of the parallel character of the basic interests of both forces.

Socialism needs peace to be able to fully develop its humanistic character. For this reason proposals on peace and disarmament have been forthcoming for years from the Soviet Union which often have points in common with objectives of the peace movement formulated under entirely different preconditions. The latest examples of this parallel character are the moratorium proposals made by the Soviet Union and the campaign for the freeze of all nuclear weapons arsenals in West and East as carried out by the peace forces, above all in the United States. Besides, the Soviet Union's declaration of its waiver of the first use of nuclear weapons has quite newly opened the eyes of many followers of the peace movement to the basic harmony between peace forces of different origin and socialist peace policy.

In this situation political forces which are not friends of the peace movement have raised the question concerning the credibility of this movement and, skillfully proceeding from discussions within the peace movement, launched the thesis that the peace movement will be credible only if it is balanced in its activities, struggling equally against mass destruction weapons in West and East.

This argument is aimed at driving the peace movement into a frontal position against the socialist state, and it avails itself for this purpose of the method of confusion and false information by passing off as equal what in reality is not only different but even controversial: arms escalation on the part of the United States and constantly new proposals and unilateral measures toward a halt of the arms race on the part of the Soviet Union.

This argument proposes to make people forget that any new arms escalation had been initiated by the United States and that all disarmament proposals by the Soviet Union pertain to a proportional reduction of the military potentials in West and East and do not demand any unilateral disarmament on the part of the West.

When the action group Christians for Disarmament in the Federal Republic carried out its third congress in Hanover in early June it held this convention under the motto: Thou shalt not bear false witness. By that it intended to draw attention to the fact that the peace forces at the moment are facing a large-scale campaign of purposive confusion and false information. The international secretary of the Socialist Party of Austria, Prof Walter Hackl, who simultaneously is secretary of the disarmament group of Socialist International, also drew attention to this fact the other day. In an interview granted to the journal KRITISCHES CHRISTENTUM he said that the contention of an alleged superiority of the East is simply a propaganda trick, not to say a propaganda lie, of the Reagan administration which thus proposes to justify and defend its gigantic arms plans.

If some Christian groups in the peace movement sometimes become unsure of themselves in view of this purposive campaign of confusion, then this obviously is connected with their failure to adequately realize that there are enemies of peace. Dutch theologian (Dick Buer) stressed at the aforementioned congress in Hanover that Christians cannot properly live up to their peace responsibility as long as they fail to recognize that the peace movement is dealing not only with enemy images but with enemies as well. In other words: that forces exist which unequivocally are not interested in peace in the sense of disarmament and social justice and therefore are interested in seeing people despair the prospects of peace on earth and confusing what distress really is.

Calling these enemies by their names, analyzing their actions and concepts and disseminating information about them -- this must become an essential part of Christian peace responsibility. This is the lesson we ought to learn from recalling of 1 September 1939.

REPORT ON NATO'S NORTHERN NAVAL MANEUVERS

LD070903 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Anna Storm dispatch]

[Text] The topic for discussion now is a northern wedding. It begins today and will last for 11 days. Will it be a peaceful and merry party? No, this is definitely not the case for this event that is taking place in the Baltic Sea region and in the North Atlantic. It involves large-scale NATO naval maneuvers. Here is more information about this northern wedding now from our Northern Europe correspondent Anna Storm:

Peaceful Jutland and its west coast is currently presenting a changed picture. This is one of the major theaters of a peculiar wedding -- Operation Northern Wedding is the name of NATO's naval maneuvers and battle exercises which will open today and last until 17 September. The maneuvers are reportedly intended to test the West's defense capability along the northern flank, at the accesses to the Baltic Sea and in Denmark. For this purpose aircraft carriers and amphibious craft are being used, and convoy operations and surveillance maneuvers by naval aircraft and submarines will be carried out in the Baltic Sea and in the straits. Furthermore, an amphibious landing operation on the west coast of Jutland is planned. The number of personnel and the amount of material are considerable: 25,000 soldiers, 160 ships and 250 aircraft will be used in these exercises. The 10 countries participating are the FRG, Great Britain, Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, Canada, the United States, Portugal and -- as observers particularly note -- France, which is not affiliated with the military organization of the Western alliance.

These exercises once again demonstrate what has become obvious in the past several years -- NATO's northern area, located in the immediate neighborhood of the Soviet Union and the GDR, plays a constantly growing role in the concepts of the military strategists in Washington and Brussels. Pressure on the northern NATO partners of Denmark and Norway has been noticeably intensified for years to make them abandon their current reservations about certain issues such as the establishment of NATO bases with nuclear weapons stockpiles. The pressure is also intended to make them participate even more, also materially, in the role of a spearhead, a role which NATO has picked for them. The current exercises and their code name, Operation Northern Wedding, are probably intended also as a hint in this direction, in addition to their mission as a demonstration of strength.

In Denmark the view is prevalent that it is more important under present circumstances to do something convincing for peace and detente than to brandish arms demonstratively. Regional peace organizations in Jutland have announced that they will actively support this view in the face of the militant wedding guests.

CHANGE IN 'SOLIDARITY' FEE COLLECTION REPORTED

DW060956 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 4/5 Sep 82 p 6

[Staff writer Helmut Loelhoeffel dispatch: "GDR Waives Compulsory Donations"]

[Text] Berlin/GDR, 3 September -- The GDR's free trade union federation (FDGB) has abolished the automatic linkage of the trade union membership fees with the purchase of the so-called Solidarity stamps. In the future each of the roughly 10 million FDGB members may himself determine the amount of his Solidarity donation and make this donation on a voluntary basis. This decision by the GDR trade union leadership was expounded to the treasurers in East Berlin Friday. It has been in force since 1 September.

FDGB quarters state two reasons for the new regulation: 1. The GDR Solidarity Committee, which centrally administers the donations collected, is sitting "on a heap of money," but there is a lack of commodities which might be distributed to recipients. 2. The automatic collection along with the trade union membership fee depreciates the meaning of "international solidarity," which is reflected by the commonly used term "solibeitrag" [solidarity fee]. Hardly anybody gives a thought to the question any more as to the purpose for which the donations are intended.

Financed from the solidarity funds -- between M200 to M300 million each was collected during the past several years -- medicaments, tents, school equipment and books, but also trucks and other goods usable for military purposes, had been distributed to friendly developing countries and liberation movements. In the Afghan capital, Kabul, for example, a printing shop for the communist party was set up.

Obviously the GDR no longer has enough commodities which might be given away as a present that way. The FDGB has announced that every citizen may continue paying solidarity donations, but there will no longer be any collections for special purposes. What will be applicable is the "principle of voluntariness." The additional purchase of Solidarity stamps, too, for instance on the occasion of the payment of the year-end bonuses or of compensation for special shifts, will "not be organized any longer."

For a GDR worker making M1,100 a month, for example, the trade union membership fee so far collected amounted to M12 and the simultaneous solidarity donation to M3. Often the work collectives upon suggestion of the SED undertook to hike the solidarity donations, in part to as high a level as the trade union membership fee. The FDGB decision likewise abolishes such "commitments."

ISRAELI OCCUPY EMBASSY BUILDING IN BEIRUT

LD061106 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Israeli soldiers have occupied the building of the Hungarian Embassy in Beirut. The MTI correspondent has reported that the action was carried out during the weekend when Israeli troops moved forward several hundred meters into the territory of west Beirut toward the Palestinian refugee camps. In the Hungarian Embassy building, which had to be evacuated during the Israeli siege, Israeli soldiers are stationed with heavy arms at the moment. With this, Israel has violated the international rules and regulations providing for the defense of diplomatic relations. Responsible Hungarian authorities have taken the necessary steps over the case.

International Law Violated

LD061924 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut, September 6 (MTI) -- MTI's correspondent in Beirut reports that Saturday a 25-strong heavily armed Israeli unit occupied the Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic in Beirut. Previously the embassy was seriously damaged by Israeli air and artillery attacks, and had to be evacuated because barbarous Israeli attacks seriously threatened the life of the Hungarian staff. The embassy was seized after a several hundred metre advance of Israeli troops in three sectors towards the centre of surrounded West Beirut and the Palestinian refugee camps. The Palestinian evacuation plan, which was worked out with the mediation of U.S. envoy Philip Habib, determines a partial withdrawal of besieging Israeli troops. However the opposite is now taking place.

The Israeli action brutally violates international laws on the protection of diplomatic missions, including the Vienna agreement of 1961, which was ratified by Israel in 1970.

Hungarian authorities have taken necessary steps against the Israeli action.

KARPATI VISITS MOZAMBIQUE, SIGNS AGREEMENT

LD042300 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 4 (MTI) -- Lieutenant General Alberto Joaquim Chipande, minister for defence of the People's Republic of Mozambique, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Frelimo Party, has met Lieutenant General Ferenc Karpati, Hungarian deputy minister of defence, the political chief of staff of the Hungarian People's Army, who paid an official friendship visit to Mozambique, handed over the aid of the Hungarian Government and signed an agreement on the cooperation of the two armies.

Military Aid Given

LD040956 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 0900 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] The Mozambique minister of national defense has received Lt Gen Ferenc Karpati, director of the Main Political Directorate of the Hungarian People's Army and deputy minister of defense. Ferenc Karpati paid an official, friendly visit to Mozambique, where he handed over military aid from the Hungarian Government and signed an agreement on cooperation between the two armies.

EMBASSY SEIGE IN SWITZERLAND REPORTED

XC061134 Paris AFP in English 1132 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Berne, Sep 6 (AFP) -- A commando group calling itself the Army of Insurgent Patriotic Poles occupied the Polish Embassy here today and threatened to blow it up unless martial law were immediately lifted in Poland.

The commando also demanded the release of all political prisoners, the closure of all detention centres and a halt to "repression against Poles".

The four demands were transmitted to Berne police with the warning that the threat would be carried out if the demands were not met within 48 hours. The leader of the commando told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE by telephone that the group had 25 kilos (55 lbs) of dynamite and several machine guns.

Senior federal justice and police officials were meeting in emergency session to deal with the crisis. Swiss Government spokesman said earlier that the commando was demanding radio and television air time. The senior city press officer said that the dissidents had declared they were now taking action after the "fascist Polish regime's December 13, 1981 declaration of war."

The commando leader indentified himself as "major Buschowsky" but declined to give his first name, his origin or the number of men in the group. He said the embassy was seized at 9:30 a.m. [0750 GMT]. Several Polish diplomats were known to be in the building. "The length of our operation will depend on the good will of Polish authorities", he said, speaking fluent German.

Shots were heard inside the embassy where 13 diplomatic staff were being held hostage, the Swiss French-language radio reported. The radio added that a Solidarity union member exiled in Switzerland said he had no knowledge of the Army of Insurgent Patriotic Poles, which has claimed the embassy seizure. He said that Solidarity had no link with the organisation and deplored such action which could only harm Solidarity's aims.

The Swiss Foreign Ministry said the post of ambassador was currently vacant and that the charge d'affaires, Anton Dobrowski, was not in the embassy at the time of the takeover. The ministry said it believed there were eight diplomats in the hands of the commando. Radio reports had put the figure at 13. The wife of the Polish commercial attache, who was also absent from the embassy, estimated the number of staff held hostage at 10 or 11.

The city press service said the shots earlier reported heard inside the embassy may not have occurred. The confusion may have stemmed from a statement to the press by the commando leader who said he had to fire several shots before entering the building, the senior city press officer said.

Commandos Claim 200 Members

LD061234 Bern in English to Africa and Europe 1200 GMT 6 Sep 82 [tentative]

[Excerpts] An armed group has taken over the Polish Embassy in the Swiss federal capital Bern.

The occupiers say they are holding 13 members of the embassy staff hostage and claim to be armed with automatic weapons and 25 kg of explosive. It is not clear how many people there are in the group. The building has been sealed off by police and a Swiss Government crisis team headed by the minister of justice and police, Mr Furgler, is dealing with the emergency. The group has not been heard of before but claims to have about 200 members in the West.

Solidarity Connection Denied

LD061408 Bern International Service in German 1345 GMT 6 Sep 80 [tentative]

[Excerpt] A spokesman for the group which has seized the Polish Embassy in Bern refused to state the number of members in the group and stressed in a telephone conversation with news agencies that his organization has no links with the Solidarity organization. The building is surrounded by police, and a crisis center led by Justice and Police Minister Furgler has been set up.

Union Members on Occupation

LD061550 Bern International Service in English 1530 GMT 6 Sep 82 [tentative]

[Excerpt] Exiled members of Solidarity living in Switzerland have condemned the Polish Embassy takeover, saying it could lead to further repression in Poland. The area around the embassy has been sealed off by police and a Swiss Government crisis [as heard] headed by the minister of justice and police, Mr Furgler, who is dealing with the emergency.

Dick Dawson has just come back from the Polish Embassy siege. What's the picture like?

[Dawson] Well, it's a depressing scene at present at the metal barrier where I was, blocking the road about 100 yards from the embassy building. The rain's still falling in a steady drizzle as it has done throughout the afternoon, but at least it's keeping away those members of the public usually drawn to such occasions. There is a solitary Bernese policeman on duty at that barrier and otherwise the only people in evidence are reporters and television crews. For the television cameras there's not much to see. From the barrier the roof of the embassy is only just visible behind a large chestnut tree but apart from that you can see nothing. The only passers-by are probably staff from nearby embassies, for in this area, one of the most exclusive in Bern, embassies are as thick on the ground as elegant houses. It's a quiet peaceful area, but never more so than now, as peaceful and as quiet as the church across the road from the embassy. But it's perhaps a deceptive sort of peace and you can be sure that the area is by no means as deserted as it looks. For one thing is certain, police commandoes are in position around the embassy. Commandos especially trained to deal with this sort of situation.

Swiss Condemn Embassy Takeover

LD061522 Bern International Service in French 1500 GMT 6 Sep 82 [tentative]

[Excerpts] The Federal Council has described as a criminal act the occupation of the Polish Embassy in Bern. (?According to) a spokesman of the Federal Department of Justice and Police, (?for the time being) it is important to arrest the perpetrators of this occupation, the diplomatic aspects of this affair passing into the background. A Solidarity spokesman in Zurich said that he is surprised by this occupation. No comment has been registered from the Foreign Ministry in Warsaw. This is the first time that opponents of the Warsaw Government have carried out an operation of this type abroad.

PAP Reports 'Terrorist' Attack

LD061458 Warsaw PAP in English 1435 GMT 6 Sep 82

["Terrorist Attack on Polish Embassy" — PAP headline]

[Text] Geneva 6 Sept -- Over a dozen-strong band of terrorists forced their way into the Polish Embassy in Bern and terrorized the embassy personnel in the morning today. At least one of the terrorists is armed, probably with a submachine pistol. The area around the embassy has been sealed off by the motorized police.

A later report from PAP Geneva correspondent Jerzy Wanewicz did not confirm the number of terrorists nor did it say anything about their weapons. It said the group was composed of Polish emigre extremists. One of them telephoned Swiss police to tell them that the group assumed the name of "Insurgent Home Army".

The terrorists have put forth conditions for leaving the building and releasing the hostages. These conditions, calling for a restoration of the pre-December 13, 1981 situation in Poland, are similar to those addressed to Polish authorities by Solidarity extremists and by some NATO states which are interested in continued tension in Poland and in checking the process of normalization.

In a telephone conversation with a UPI correspondent the leader of the terrorist group said in flawless German that it had "close ties" with Solidarity and that the organization had over three thousand members in Poland and abroad.

The Swiss police sealed off the embassy building and called up a special anti-terrorist staff. A West German news agency representative, after coming into a direct contact with the terrorists, said that the group was formed exclusively of Poles who declared their organization had 200 members and that the current occupation of the Polish Embassy in Bern was their first action abroad -- they had taken other actions in Poland.

The leader of the terrorist group told the Swiss police by telephone that if their demands were not met within 48 hours, they would blow themselves up together with the hostages. There have been conflicting reports on the number of the terrorists so far.

In connection with the terrorist assault on the Polish Embassy in Bern, a special Swiss anti-terrorist task force headed by Justice Minister Kurt Furgler convened in that city today.

The Solidarity emigre extremist center in Brussels declined to present its stand when asked by journalists about the terrorist group.

TV Reports Takeover

LD061554 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1500 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Anti-Polish demonstrations announced for 31 August in front of Polish diplomatic missions abroad have met with a fiasco. In the countries where attempts were made to organize these, hardly any of the native citizens joined in them. For instance, we have here in mind a country like Switzerland, where people shun events of this kind and where the immunity of diplomatic missions is strictly observed and adhered to. Small wonder, then, that the planned demonstration came to nothing.

Therefore, people who are blinded by their hatred for Poland took recourse to terrorist action. Here is Jerzy Wankowicz reporting from Geneva -- we apologize for the poor quality of the recording but we have only just received it on a ordinary telephone line.

[Begin recording] A group of persons who terrorized the personnel of our embassy in Bern gained entry into the building this morning. According to the information received from the Swiss police headquarters, at least one of the terrorists is armed. It is thought he has an automatic submachine gun. Other sources speak of three armed individuals who, it is said, have at their disposal a considerable quantity of explosives. The terrorists have sent a written message to the Bern CID. They demand that martial law be lifted in Poland along with all the regulations and consequences attendant on it. If this demand is not met within the next 48 hours, they have threatened to blow up the embassy building.

The terrorists have used different names for their organization. Therefore, the true name of this organization is not known. In a conversation with a correspondent of the West German press agency DDP they stated that their group came into being in Poland where it had carried out a number of actions of similar, terrorist nature in the past. Therefore, its inception belongs to the period immediately preceding the introduction of martial law in Poland.

In the meantime, a so-called crisis center under Kurt Furgler, chief of the Department of Justice and Police, was organized in Bern. Its press spokesman has announced that the center is currently working out proposals to help the Swiss Government arrive at the final decision. [end recording]

Swiss Ambassador Contacted

LD061800 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] In connection with the break-in by a group of terrorists into the Polish Embassy in Switzerland, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs immediately contacted the Swiss ambassador in Warsaw and the Swiss authorities in Bern demanding that the safety of the personnel of this (diplomatic?)mission be ensured and normal conditions of work of the embassy be restored.

The Swiss ambassador in Warsaw gave the assurance that the authorities of his country will undertake every indispensable action to restore normal conditions of work at the Polish mission and the safety of the personnel faced with this terrorist action.

International Response Reported

LD062152 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] The attack on the Polish Embassy in Bern has met with widespread international response. Press agencies and radio and television broadcasting stations are giving it a great deal of publicity. NATO countries are attempting to use the attack against Poland in a political way in accordance with the known propaganda line which is hostile toward the fundamental interests of the Polish nation and which is aimed at maintaining tension in and around Poland. This is done in spite of the stand of the Swiss Government whose spokesman described the attack as a criminal act.

The correspondents of some agencies who managed to get in touch by telephone with the terrorists quote in their announcements that the action in Bern is the beginning of a broader terrorist action and that other attacks will follow this one. Press agencies take this opportunity to recall that the greatest terrorist actions in the West in the past few years are the assassination attempt on Pope John Paul II and on U.S. politicians. In this context, REUTERS recalls Jacek Kuron's appeal for organizing a resistence movement which has been smuggled out of internment.

TV Denounces Terrorist Acts

LD061818 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Excerpts] A moment ago agencies reported that the terrorists in Bern have informed journalists by telephone that they have 25 kg of explosives and heavy machineguns [ciezka bron maszynowa] at their disposal. Police sources have not confirmed this information but have admitted, in general terms, that the terrorists are armed.

Late in the afternoon Western agencies carried the first commentaries on the events in Bern. REUTERS wrote that the occupation of the Polish Embassy is the first attack of a terrorist kind and further in the same commentary wrote: At the beginning of this year the dissident Jacek Kuron smuggled out a statement from his place of internment. In the statement he said that a well-organized resistance movement is the only chance for Poles and that only such a movement can stem the wave of terrorism.

Terrorism leaves no country in peace. All those who do not want to recognize their political weakness resort to it. Poland is a country which did not know the phenomenon of terrorism. How then did this criminal attempt at people's lives and at the principle of inviolability of diplomatic missions come about? What are the forces which decided to imitate the acts of terror which we have just seen on the screen? It is too early to give a full answer. One thing, however, is certain: These forces do their utmost to foment a state of tension not only in Poland but also to disturb the principles of stability in international relations.

Warsaw Condemns Terrorism

LD062224 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Boleslaw Nowicki commentary]

[Text] The designs and the agitation of the opponents of socialism, order and normalization met with a fiasco on the last day of August. Everyday life in the country was, it is true, somewhat disturbed in certain towns, but before the day ended order again reigned supreme everywhere, against the wishes of those who concocted the scenario for destabilizing the country's sociopolitical and economic life, those who hide behind the confused groups of young people. The leaders of the so-called Solidarity underground who operate from hiding have also failed their foreign paymasters. The inventiveness necessary to plant the events in Poland in sufficiently black colors lasted only a day or two. I have here in mind both the foreign correspondents accredited to Warsaw and their bosses in the Western mass media, especially those that specialize in besmirching our country. Watching the teleprinters of Western agencies, I saw the reports from Poland, billed as sensation, become a mere trickle. But the opponent did not mobilize himself against Poland for no reason, and now he has had recourse to new, murderous methods -- terrorism.

The attack on the Polish Embassy in Switzerland, reminiscent of the style of Italian or West German terrorists, has again brought Poland into the headlines. However, this is a serious tactical error. Nobody in the world is convinced by such gangster-like methods; nor can they hide, even as far as Western public opinion is concerned, the fiasco of the failed demonstrations which were attempted to be organized in various capitals, to show solidarity with the events in Poland toward the end of August. It was decided to resort to criminal methods of opposition, methods that only lay bare the powerlessness of small groups of extremists who have set themselves the task of continually inciting people to stage disturbances and confrontations.

REUTERS evening dispatches were right in pointing to Kuron, quoting his letter, smuggled out from his place of internment. The letter called for acts of terrorism against the people's power. But was it only Kuron? What about Michnik, Litynski, Modzelewski? After all, their connections with Trotskyist terrorist groups in the West have long since come to light.

According to dispatches still coming in, there are differences as to the name of the group of terrorists occupying our embassy in Bern. Never mind about the name, their real roots and sources are indubitable. They merely serve to confirm the abyss between the extremists and the trade union movement they sought to penetrate. Come with us, shouted the organizers of last week's demonstrations. We would like to ask where. The Bern terrorist attack provides a reply to this -- Come with us not merely to stage adventures, but to perpetrate crimes.

'UNEASY CALM' REPORTED IN LUBIN 3 SEPTEMBER

XC0320Z4 Paris AFP in English 2027 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Sept 3 (AFP) -- Polish martial law officials today toughened their stance against continuing unrest in the country by announcing the arrest of four dissident leaders and a decision against any future negotiations with officials of the suspended Solidarity union. The government had also sealed off the two provincial cities of Lubin in the southwest and Jastrzebie, in the Katowice mining region, it was reported.

Reports said rioting broke out in Lubin for the fourth straight day today when thousands of pro-Solidarity demonstrators and security forces clashed in fierce fighting. Reports from sources in the city -- which was cut off to Western journalists -- said an uneasy calm held there this evening. Trade union sources also said miners in Lubin, a 50,000-population city that is Poland's copper-mining center, had struck yesterday by refusing to return to the surface and were continuing the protest today. But Polish television tonight denied that there was any strike in the copper mines and said work in Lubin "was continuing at its normal rate".

Meanwhile, government spokesman Jerzy Urban said after a cabinet meeting today that Tuesday's demonstrations had been a "funeral march" for Solidarity. He said tens of thousands of people had taken part in demonstrations in 54 cities in 34 out of Poland's 49 administrative districts. Four people had been killed in the clashes, three from bullet wounds, he said. Two were from Lubin and one from Wroclaw. The fourth was from Gdansk, but the cause of his death was still unclear, Mr Urban said. Reliable sources in Lubin, however, said another person -- which would bring the total to five -- had also died in that city.

The other sealed-off city, Jastrzebie, was surrounded by security forces early today though there was no information on what had prompted the move.

Another Death Confirmed

LD0621Z6 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] The press spokesman for the General Prosecutor's Office reports that 28-year old (Michal Adamowicz) died in the hospital yesterday. He sustained injuries on 31 August during street disturbances in Lubin. Wroclaw Garrison Military Prosecutor's Office is investigating this case.

Warsaw TV Report

LD0318Z0 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] We have received a dispatch from Lubin today. Lubin, 3 September, at midday: The town after 3 days of street riots is regaining calm. Yesterday in the late afternoon groups of young men behaving provocatively were still trying to start incidents which have failed to receive active support from the inhabitants. The work forces of factories went calmly home after the first shift and did not join in the disturbances.

One hundred and seven persons were arrested yesterday. Out of these 37 have been released after being cautioned. The rest await verdicts from tribunals and courts. Today the mines and steelworks of the copper basin worked at a normal pace; the same is true of other Lubin work enterprises.

Everyday life continued in the town. The people are tired and worried. We remind you that since yesterday a curfew is in force in Lubin.

The funeral of one of the victims of the riots which took place on 31 August was held at 1100. The funeral was held in a calm and serious atmosphere; after the funeral the people went home. The provocative behavior of individual, young mourners has met with antipathy by the large majority of the rest of the people, mostly elderly, in view of the gravity of the moment we have refrained from filming the proceedings.

Funeral Held

LD031704 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1510 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] The funeral of Andrzej Trajkowski, 32, was held at the Lubin cemetary today. He died during the 31 August disturbances in that town. The military Prosecutor's Office in Wroclaw is energetically investigating his death, and the community will be informed of the results of this investigation.

More on Lubin

XCU031544 Paris AFP in English 1526 GMT 3 Sep 82

[By Maryan Kafarski]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Sept 3 (AFP) -- The possibility of the Polish situation getting out of control appeared more likely today as the government sealed off two provincial cities, one of them the scene of a reported strike and continuing clashes between police and pro-Solidarity demonstrators.

PAP news agency, meanwhile, reported that four leaders of the disbanded KOR Social Self-Defence Committee, including Jacek Kuron and Adam Michnick, have been arrested on a warrant issued by martial law authorities.

Meanwhile, for the fourth consecutive day, there were clashes in Lubin between ZOMOS (riot police) and thousands of demonstrators backing the independent trade union federation Solidarity, now suspended under martial law. On Tuesday, the second anniversary of the Gdansk agreement that brought Solidarity into being, police killed three Lubin demonstrators. The funeral of two of the victims was scheduled to begin at noon today.

In Czestochowa, central Poland, where the Jasna-Gora monastery houses the "Black Madonna" statue, symbol of Polish independence, there were clashes Tuesday and Wednesday. PAP reported them, but gave few details. Since then, there has been no news available on what is happening in Czestochowa or in many other Polish regions that are pro-Solidarity. Telephone communications with the region are virtually impossible. According to travellers from Szczecin in northwest Poland, where the management of the Adolf Warski Shipyards threatened to close the yards, there were fierce clashes on Tuesday evening, when some 20,000 persons took to the streets in defiance of heavy [words indistinct] police and troops. Some persons were injured and there were many arrests, the travellers said.

At a press conference here, government spokesman Jerzy Urban announced that a demonstrator had been killed in Wroclaw, southwestern Poland, during recent clashes, thus bringing to four the fatalities in the recent demonstrations marking the anniversary of the Gdansk agreements. Mr Urban said 34 administrative districts out of 49 had been affected by Tuesday's demonstrations, with tens of thousands of demonstrators taking part.

SOLIDARITY LEADER CALLS FOR GENERAL STRIKE

NC051903 Paris AFP in English 1845 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Warsaw, Sep 5 (AFP) -- The suspended Solidarity trade union must prepare to stage a general strike, a member of the union's underground leadership said.

Wladyslaw Frasiniuk said in Thursday's issue of the Wroclaw region Solidarity newspaper which reached here today that after the "great moral victory" of Tuesday's nationwide demonstrations, the union's most urgent task was to "restore the structures (of the union) and proceed with preparations for a possible general strike".

Mr Frasiniuk, who is wanted by the police, said the August 31 protests marking the second anniversary of the Gdansk Accords, "showed the world that our faith in freedom and social justice is stronger than our fear for a pitiless and shortsighted power". He called on Poles to observe a minute of silence next Thursday in memory of the four killed during the latest demonstrations. His response was the first since the protests by a member of Solidarity's underground leadership.

Meanwhile, Polish Primate Archbishop Josef Glemp today called on Poles to "maintain confidence in the church" the country's "oldest institution". The archbishop did not mention Tuesday's protests, but said: "Some are too impatient and say the church should act. The church listens but must also hear the voice of Christ...it cannot act with precipitation".

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE

LD031814 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Excerpt] A news conference for foreign journalists has been held at the Interpress press center in Warsaw. Minister Jerzy Urban, the government press spokesman, presided. Among other things, he presented the government's stand on the 31 August disturbances. He said, among other things:

[Begin recording] There will be no talks with the riot participants under any circumstances. The government has stated that it will continue to aim at suspending martial law by creating conditions that would make this possible. The government considers the actions taken to date to alleviate martial law to be correct. Although there is not yet complete calm in Poland as was proved by the 31 August events, they are incidental events devoid of any chance of success. They prove that the opponents of the Polish authorities are losing social support and must resort to spectacular and desperate forms of struggle.

The military prosecutor has ordered the arrest of Jacek Kuron, Adam Michnik, Jan Litynski and Henryk Wujec. The arrests have been made in connection with charges of offenses against Articles 123 and 128, Point 1 of the Penal Code. These offenses consist of preparing for a violent overthrow of the system in force in the Polish People's Republic.

Wanted warrants have been issued on some KSS-KOR leaders who are in hiding. In addition, proceedings in absentia have been started against Jan Josef Lipski and Miroslaw Chojecki, who live abroad. [end recording]

Assessment of Situation

LD032138 Warsaw PAP in English 2004 GMT 3 Sep 82

["Conference With Government's Press Spokesman" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Sep -- Polish Government spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban today told a news conference for foreign correspondents that the government will shortly take up definite decisions concerning the present social and political situation in Poland.

Reporting on today's government meeting Minister Urban said that the main topic (?of discussion) was the programme of upbringing of young people and the social and political situation in Poland and the developments of August 31 against that background.

The government fully shares and subscribes to yesterday's assessment of those developments carried out by the PUWP CC Political Bureau, Minister Urban said.

He said next that the present situation in Poland was now being determined by the following factors:

1. Fall in the living standard (?by an average of 75) percent which was described by the minister as a factor very strongly affecting the economic, social and political situation. The minister stressed the understanding by the working class of the situation in a country where the living standard used to rise from year to year.

(?2). Fierce struggle between the supporters of socialism and its opponents who aim to change the political system in Poland.

(?3). Phenomena of an international nature, namely NATO policy towards Poland which essentially (?changed) not after December 13, 1981 but after August 1980 when the developments in Poland were treated by the West as signs of erosion of the socialist system creating hopes for the West for changing the alignment of forces.

The very essence of the policy of the West has been to stimulate changes in Poland which would create hopes for essential changes in the political (?map of) Europe.

The government stated that such a policy of NATO states did not change after December 13, 1981. Reagan's sanctions and propaganda aggression against Poland followed.

The developments of August 31 (?follow) the logic of underground struggle against the authorities and the determination of the opposition which can feel that it is losing ground and social support. The strikes of May 13 failed as they were abandoned in favour of clashes. However, the opposition did not get organized groups of the working class involved into the rioting on August 31 which is the opposition's another failure, Minister Urban said.

Minister Urban emphasized understanding showed by the working people for the country's difficult situation, a fact which provides the basis "for a great hope for the overcoming of economic crisis".

The opposition's disappointment was compounded by the fact that although the numbers of demonstrators in towns where the incidents took place were sizable, they were a far cry from what the organisers had actually expected.

In the government's assessment, the demonstrations were staged by opponents of the socio-political system directed by well-organised groups of underground leaders. Their ranks were swelled by emotional young people very methodically incited by the leaders. Demonstrations that were to have been peaceful turned out to be quite the opposite, said Jerzy Urban. The recent incidents proved a complete defeat for the Solidarnosc extremists' aspirations to partnership in the dialogue. There will be no talks with the initiators of the riots in any situation.

To realise national accord, we address ourselves to the society, to the Solidarnosc masses directly, (?reiterating) the negative role played by their former leaders and rejecting them as the go-between, said the minister.

The Solidarnosc leadership did not avail itself of General Jaruzelski's political offers, said Minister Urban. The same applies to Walesa. But in this case it is hard to erase preconceived conclusions. Walesa maintains silence, and it is difficult to predict what he will tell when he decides to speak, said the minister.

The government press spokesman reiterated many times that the forces of public order had no orders to use firearms, but regulations allow the use of arms in self-defense. (?Such a) case, unfortunately, took place in Lubin. Investigation into the matter has been started.

Jerzy Urban emphasized that the recent riots would not influence the government's policy. The government will continue to strive for the lifting of martial law. It is true that calm does not reign everywhere in Poland, but the recent disturbances were only incidental. They demonstrated that the enemy was losing ground and therefore was resorting to desperate forms of struggle.

Further Report

LD040928 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Government press spokesman Jerzy Urban met yesterday [3 September] with foreign correspondents accredited in Warsaw and reported on the government meeting. As we have already reported, the Council of Ministers has evaluated the present sociopolitical situation in Poland following the events of 31 August.

The recent events, the government press spokesman stated, have shown clearly that the Solidarity extremists have completely lost their desire to be partners in the dialogue. There will be no talks under any circumstances with the initiators of the disturbances.

The government press spokesman stressed that the recent disturbances will not change the policy of the Polish authorities. The government will continue to strive for the suspension of martial law. He said further that 15 voivodships were completely calm on 31 August. According to yesterday's data, 148 members of the militia were injured in the incidents which occurred at the end of August and the beginning of September. Of these, 42 are in the hospital, including 3 in serious condition. Six firemen were also injured. Of those participating in the demonstrations, 43 were injured. Two were killed in Lubin and one lost his life in Wroclaw in circumstances which are still not clear. The riots were most violent in Wroclaw, Warsaw, Krakow and Lubin. Some 4,050 people were detained; 70 percent of them are under 30.

INVESTIGATION CONTINUES INTO VIOLENCE IN WROCLAW

LD040044 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] We have learned from the prosecutor of the Silesian Military District, that the Military Prosecutor's Office for the Wroclaw garrison is conducting an investigation into the use of firearms during street riots on 31 August in Wroclaw. So far, the investigation has established that seven people were wounded by gunfire. Of those, Kazimierz Michalczyk died on 2 September. The condition of the other wounded is not serious.

Warning shots were fired when attackers used stones and Molitov cocktails, which directly endangered the life and health of the functionaries. It has been established that some rioters had weapons including a P64 revolver stolen from a Citizens Militia functionary in a streetcar. During the riots, 37 functionaries of the Citizens Militia and Polish soldiers were injured. Of these, 17 are hospitalized. The community will be informed of further results of the investigation.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLDS CONFERENCE 3 SEP

Discusses Broad Agenda

LD032310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] The Council of Ministers was in conference today. After the opening of the session the government honored the memory of Wladyslaw Gomulka with a minute's silence. The sociopolitical situation in the country was discussed and the events that took place on 31 August were discussed against that background.

Apart from that, the session's subject was the program for bringing up children and school youth. A resolution concerning the appointment of a Council of Ministers committee for the matters of youth has been adopted. Its main task is to ensure the conditions necessary to implement the programmatic, coordinating and controlling functions of the government in shaping and implementing the state's policy as regards the young generation. The committee is chaired by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

In a separate resolution the Council of Ministers defined the scope of the activities of the minister for the matters of youth.

In another point on the agenda the Council of Ministers discussed the draft statute that will change the regulations about the alimony fund. The new statute envisages, among other things, the broadening of the circle of people who are authorized to use the fund, as well as the creation of a system to increase the benefits arising from it. The Council accepted the draft statute and decided to pass it to the Sejm.

Subsequently, the Council of Ministers discussed the principles of selecting, planning and undertaking central investments and adopted a resolution on this matter. The council also adopted a resolution concerning continuing the building of the Belchatow mining and power combine, along with the investment projects that accompany it. In the next resolution adopted the council raised the scale of remuneration for scripts, short stories and draft scripts for certain kinds of film and for delivered pieces of spoken text: that is, dialogues and commentaries. A decision on the creation of a center for the examination of public opinion was also adopted.

More on Discussion of Unrest

LD040838 Warsaw PAP in English 0700 GMT 4 Sep 82

["Council of Ministers Meets" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 3 Sep -- The Council of Ministers at its meeting here today paid tribute to the memory of Wladyslaw Gomulka with a minute of silence.

Next, the Council of Ministers reviewed the social and political situation in the country and against its background the course and consequences of the August 31 incidents. The government analysed the situation on the basis of information and evaluation submitted by ministers and sent in by voivodship governors.

The Council of Ministers fully shared the stance towards the events as taken by the PUWP CC Political Bureau on September 2 and will act in accord with its intention.

The Council of Ministers stressed with recognition that the working people, in spite of economic difficulties and the daily hardships caused by crisis did not support the adventurist initiatives thereby showing that they desired peace, normalisation and national accord.

The social opinion, conscious that none of the country's problems could be solved by street riots, condemned perpetrators of the incidents.

The Council of Ministers expressed deep respect for the working class and all honest working people for their dignified posture and sense of responsibility.

The Council of Ministers found necessary the resolute defence of peace, order and public security. In implementation of that task the people's militia and the security services will receive indispensable and full support.

At the same time, the Council of Ministers stated that in spite of the deplorable and condemnable events the government would not abstain from implementation of the to date political line -- the line of national accord and socialist renewal, confirmed at the start of martial law in the declaration of the Martial Council of National Redemption. The line has no alternative and corresponds to the vital interests of the working class and the working people. The government will continue to act towards conciliation of all patriotic forces of the nation conscious of their responsibility for the durability and favourable development of our state.

The Council of Ministers drew attention to the necessity of amending such assumptions of the economic reform which failed to bring tangible effects.

More on Youth Affairs Committee

LD041446 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 4 Sep 82

["Government Sets Up Committee for Youth Affairs" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 3 Sep -- The Council of ministers today approved a resolution to set up of a committee for youth affairs to oversee the shaping and implementation of the state's policy with regard to the younger generation.

The committee set up within the structure and under the direction of the Council of Ministers will prepare drafts of appropriate decisions after they have been debated by the committee. The committee is also authorized to take independent decisions.

The 18-member committee will include ministers and heads of central offices concerned with the affairs of young people. Representatives of political parties, youth and social organisations and scientific milieux will be invited to take part in the committee's work directed by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

Recently the Sejm has appointed a cabinet minister in charge of problems of the young generation. The minister's principal task will be day-to-day cooperation with the socialist youth unions. The Council of Ministers decreed and emphasized that the minister will be the spokesman for the youth organisations' social and economic initiatives and will support young people's undertakings in line with the government policy.

PAP CARRIES MANDATED MARTIAL LAW ITEM 31 AUG

AU031428 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Aug 82 pp 1,5

[PAP statement: "The Rigors of Martial Law"]

[Text] The Polish press agency has been placed under an obligation to remind everyone that the martial law which was introduced by the decree of [as published] 12 December, 1981 imposed temporary rigors for the sake of guaranteeing the state's security and social calm. Violation of these rigors is dealt with with full severity.

In particular, there is a ban on summoning and holding meetings and also rallies and all kinds of protest actions. The right to strike is suspended, and also the activity of trade unions and some other organizations.

Workers' relations in units which are militarized have been suspended and replaced with service relations.

In accordance with Article 14 Paragraph 2 of the Martial Law Decree, participation in a strike is regarded by law as a serious breach of basic working obligations and constitutes grounds for dismissing the employee, irrespective of the length of time of the strike. Organizing protest actions inside workplaces may also be regarded as a breach of order and calm at the workplace and may also constitute grounds for dismissing the employee. Persons occupying leadership posts and tolerating breaches of order and calm in plants should be dismissed from their posts, regardless of the other sanctions foreseen by work law.

In militarized workplaces, participation in a strike or protest action presents a basis for dismissing the person from work or demoting him to a lower position. Persons serving in militarized workplaces will bear penal responsibility according to the principles governing persons under active military service.

Martial law foresees more severe sanctions for violations of legal regulations which protect security and public order. Martial law also introduced summary jurisdiction and accelerated jurisdiction for those who have committed the most harmful crimes and violations. More serious violations of the martial law decree are examined under summary jurisdiction especially, as are calls made to the public to commit crimes defined in the decree and active opposition toward officers of the peacekeeping forces on duty.

Detention is firmly applied under summary jurisdiction. Deprivation of freedom from 3 to 15 years, and in some cases more, is the sentence for offences falling under this type of jurisdiction. There is no right of appeal against sentences pronounced under summary jurisdiction and they go into effect immediately.

If summary jurisdiction has not been applied, then persons who have not ceased their activity in suspended unions, associations or organizations are subject to deprivation of freedom for up to 3 years; those who organize or lead a strike or protest action are subject to deprivation of freedom for up to 5 years; those who force others to take part in a strike or protest action are subject to deprivation of freedom for up to 5 years; those who, for the purpose of carrying out a strike or protest action, destroy, damage or render useless equipment or premises are subject to deprivation of freedom for up to 10 years plus a fine; and those who spread false information likely to cause public unrest or disturbances or who prepare, gather, store or convey such information, are subject to deprivation of freedom for up to 5 years, and in cases where the mass media have been used for these purposes, up to 10 years.

The martial law decree imposes an absolute duty on the peacekeeping forces to guarantee public security. For the purpose of carrying out this duty, the peacekeeping forces may use direct force and in exceptional cases may avail themselves of the help of military units and sub-units. In accordance with the martial law regulations, the very participation in a strike or protest action itself is a breach punishable by detention or a fine. The breach may be dealt with under accelerated jurisdiction, under which the sentence that has been pronounced goes into effect immediately. Regardless of the penal sanctions, martial law regulations foresee immediate dismissal from work for organizers of and participants in strikes or protest actions.

COMMENTATORS MAKE OBSERVATIONS ON DISTURBANCES

Rzadca: PZPR Honored Accords

AU0131410 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Aug 82 p 1

[Piotr Rzadca commentary: "There Is No Retreat From the Repair of the Republic" -- passages in all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Text] TODAY IS THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF THE AUGUST AGREEMENTS. LET US BEAR IN MIND THAT THIS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT EVENT IN THE LIFE OF THE COUNTRY WAS ANTICIPATED BY GROWING CRITICAL MOODS IN THE PARTY WITH REGARD TO THE POLICY PURSUED BY ITS LEADERSHIP AND A MASS PROTEST BY WORKERS' COLLECTIVES.

The general dissatisfaction in the summer of 1980 was aroused by the deviations from the principles of the system -- by the manifestations of social injustice, the deviations from democratic methods in leadership, the deteriorating economic situation, the sinking living standards, and the wastage of the fruits of the working people's toil.

In signing the agreement, the party manifested its will to meet the postulates of the workers and to seek in common a constructive settlement of the conflict, and at the same time the will to initiate together changes that would remove the causes of the conflict.

THE PARTY BEGAN A GENERAL DISCUSSION ON A PROGRAM FOR THE REPAIR OF THE REPUBLIC, AND THIS DISCUSSION WAS CROWNED WITH THE DECISIONS OF THE NINTH EXTRAORDINARY PZPR CONGRESS WHICH ADOPTED A PROGRAM FOR SOCIALIST RENEWAL. Let us remember how critically and self-critically the congress delegates and the whole party assessed the previous policy, how thoroughly they analyzed all the shortcomings which brought about the workers' protest. Let us remember that the program adopted by the ninth congress specifically promised many fundamental reforms in line with the desires of the basic social classes and with the ideas of socialism. Formulated on behalf of the ruling party, this program confirmed at the same time that the agreements signed before had been accepted with respect and responsibility.

At that time we were convinced that the conflict had ended and that the period of the necessary reforms was setting in. In view of the deep reappraisals which took place within the party itself and of the way General W. Jaruzelski's government was coping with the commitments undertaken, we had grounds for thinking so.

IT TAKES, HOWEVER, TWO SIDES TO CONCLUDE AN AGREEMENT. And the same good will and intentions are binding for both. Meanwhile, shortly after the August accords it turned out that for the oppositionist figures, who soon dominated Solidarity's leading circles, the workers' protest was a springboard for an attempt to change the system.

We remember well that, practically speaking, each positive initiative and each decision taken by the authorities was blocked. The government tried to control the growing crisis, to check the decline in the national income, to reduce inflation, and to provide at least minimal material conditions for discharging the obligations signed. MEANWHILE, ALL THE MOVES MADE BY THE POLITICAL OPPOSITION SUPPORTED BY FOREIGN CENTERS WERE AIMED IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION. THE PRACTICE OF BLOCKING SEJM AND GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES, STREET RIOTS AND THE DISTURBED WORK OF INDUSTRY, TRANSPORTATION AND TRADE WERE CAUSING THE SOCIAL ATMOSPHERE TO DETERIORATE, AND THUS FAVORED THOSE FORCES WHO DID NOT CARE AT ALL ABOUT THE AUGUST AGREEMENTS, BUT SOUGHT TO SEIZE POWER AND TO MANEUVER POLAND OUT OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY.

Of course, what many citizens came to realize after the imposition of martial law, was quite obvious to many of us even before 13 December.

AFTER ALL, MANY FACTS PROVE THAT, DESPITE THE OPPRESSIVE CRISIS, THE STATE LEADERSHIP HAS NOT BACKED DOWN FROM ANYTHING INVOLVING THE ESSENCE OF THE AUGUST AGREEMENTS AND THE WORKERS' POSTULATES. The SEJM has passed many important acts regulating the country's life in a new way. The government is adopting solutions which help divide more fairly what we produce. Although not without difficulties, the economic situation is normalizing. The state authorities have repeatedly consulted the public to ensure that the final decisions are as correct as possible. The government regularly informs the public about its measures and finds ever wider support for its new initiatives, which often go even further than the commitments accepted by its predecessors 2 years ago.

THE AUTHORITIES FULLY RESPECT THE IDEAS OF THE AUGUST AGREEMENTS, BUT AT THE SAME TIME THEY MUST OPPOSE THOSE WHO HAVE BROKEN THEM LONG AGO, WHO CANCELLED THEM AND TURNED THEM DOWN BY THEIR DESTRUCTIVE OPPOSITIONIST ACTIVITY, HAVING FORGOTTEN VERY QUICKLY THE WORKERS' POSTULATES. TODAY THE POLITICAL ADVERSARIES WOULD LIKE TO STIR UP PROVOCATIVE DISTURBANCES AGAIN, BECAUSE THE NORMALIZING SITUATION TAKES THE WIND OUT OF THEIR SAILS.

Representatives of the highest authorities have repeatedly stated that there was no retreat from the program for socialist renewal adopted by the Ninth PZPR Congress. There is no retreat from it also for objective reasons. An analysis of the political, economic and social life before August 1980 shows that the way the state was then governed was unable to guarantee an undisturbed development of Poland. As a result of many years of changes, our country has reached a new stage of development; social aspirations and the consciousness of the citizens have changed. This is why the ninth congress had to draw up a new program, new directions, and to style the activity of the party and the authorities in a new way.

Perfectly aware of this are those who, by signing the declaration of political parties and religious groups, by signing the Sejm declaration, are JOINING THE PATRIOTIC MOVEMENT FOR NATIONAL REBIRTH. It is a new attempt to reach a national accord among all those honestly willing to repair social relations and to restore the meaning to values endorsed by most citizens.

THIS, PRECISELY, IS THE BEST WAY TO PUT INTO EFFECT THE WORKERS' ASPIRATIONS WHICH LAY AT THE BASIS OF THE AUGUST AGREEMENT SIGNED 2 YEARS AGO.

PAP: Adventurism Not Successful

AU0031345 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Sep 82 p 1

[PAP statement: "Adventurism Has Not Found Social Support"]

[Text] As is revealed by reports from local PAP correspondents, work during the first shift in all production plants, offices and institutions has, without exception, been proceeding at an uninterrupted pace. This daily picture of life in workplaces and in the country has been marred in several larger centers, including Warsaw, Wroclaw, Krakow and Gdansk, by groups of adventurists, mainly adolescents and young people, who have behaved in an aggressive and provocative manner.

The workforces in industrial plants did not join these groups. The workers' class and the community, aware of the difficult situation and of their joint responsibility for the country, have displayed a citizens' attitude worthy of respect.

The peacekeeping bodies have undertaken firm actions in accordance with martial law regulations, carrying out these actions in such a way as to prevent the provocations which have been planned and coolly premeditated by opponents of socialist Poland for a long time. The most aggressive participants of disturbances have been detained.

From the way events have taken place up to now, it emerges that the community is displaying a great feeling of responsibility and an understanding of the situation despite the long-lasting and fierce campaign led by foreign subversive centers and by the underground opposition. The community is aware that the attempts to impose disturbances in our country aim a blow at the most vital interests of the state, spoil the good name of our fatherland, and may delay the moment when martial law is lifted.

The Polish press agency has been authorized to say that the government's line of action, a line established by the program of the Ninth PZPR Congress, will be implemented resolutely and consistently, regardless of the attempts to demolish it.

In the evening hours, PAP correspondents reported that attempts had been made to stir up street troubles in other cities, including Czestochowa and Krosno. The peacekeeping forces have already restored peace in these cities.

In Szczecin, a small group tried to start hooligan disturbances, which were quickly suppressed.

In Warsaw, Krakow and Gdansk, the public order has been restored, as correspondents have said.

Daily: Swindlers, Extremists

LD060842 Warsaw PAP in English 0721 GMT 6 Sep 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 6 Sep -- "How bitter it is and how dramatic that the banners Solidarnosc bore using so many solemn thoughts and memories were seized by people who have nothing in common with aims and aspirations of workers. Political swindlers, professional opponents of socialism going in one rank with emigres fabricating some strange caricatures of Solidarnisc abroad and for foreign money -- all of them supported by international reaction hidden under different badges," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote in connection with the August 31 disturbances in Poland.

"The supporters of the revival of Solidarnosc should take into consideration the fact that the extremists were using the union's label, crediting it with sowing unrest, breaking the line of national accord, misleading young people and arrogant inciting of workers to the account of that union for many months. Is not this argument in favour of a careful consideration of political implications following the fact of such an abuse?" ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI asked.

COMMENTATORS DECRY U.S., WESTERN ALLIES ACTIONS

TRYBUNA LUDU Scores Reagan

LD041526 Warsaw PAP in English 1423 GMT 4 Sep 82

["TRYBUNA LUDU on U.S. President's Statement on Poland" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 4 Sep -- "Ronald Reagan was so kind as to deeply deplore and condemn the use of force against the participants of 'peaceful' demonstrations of August 31," wrote TRYBUNA LUDU today in a commentary of another public reference to Polish affairs by the U.S. President's spokesman.

Saying that "maybe one should pay no attention to speeches which, after all, are only one of the voices in the anti-Polish choir", the paper remarked, however, that in the face of the U.S. President's statement we ought to attach parcicular importance to those words. "The man who uttered them is "a man who voiced opinions, not merely once or twice over the past months, which opinions do not leave a shadow of doubt about the true intentions of the present U.S. administration towards Poland."

The daily pointed to the (?fact) that those intentions are aimed to "manipulate the Polish crisis in such a way, to use our internal difficulties so as to make what really is a regretably sad event already today change into an open tragedy, a bloody tragedy."

"Who else but the U.S. Government has initiated and continues a refined propaganda exercise against the Polish People's Republic?" TRYBUNA LUDU asked.

"The U.S. President does all this to play on the Poles' emotions, to fan their political passions, to generate hatred and intolerance," the daily observed adding that "he needs it for his own goals of a great power which have nothing in common with our interests. And such is the source of those shameful words."

Daily Sees Confrontation Policy

LD060838 Warsaw PAP in English 0717 GMT 6 Sep 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Sep -- TRYBUNA LUDU commentator Ignacy Krasicki pointed to "the highly dangerous concept of political-military and economic confrontation with the socialist world which is ripening overseas, a confrontation which is played by the U.S. in its West European foreland."

"The U.S. aims in the first place to give priority to the concept of military (also nuclear) encounter with socialist states .... Next, it aims to force an economic blockade of the East by the West ... and examines the whole of relations between Western and Eastern Europe in categories of confrontation and not cooperation." The paper wrote recalling "the tendency to subversively use our internal difficulties by the West, which, in turn, means the acceptance of an open and unprecedented in its significance interference into internal affairs of another sovereign state, Poland in this case."

TRYBUNA LUDU went on to remark that from the political point of view the U.S. orientation aroused basic concern in Bonn, Paris, Rome and even London.

"Those phenomena consolidate a new trend in the policy of European NATO members, a trend which some political scientists do not hesitate to call a return to neutralism," the commentary said.

"Where is Europe going -- to self-destruction or integration based on the recognition of the principle of unity of the continent in spite of its divisions regarding political systems and blocs? The two contradictory orientations occurring on the contemporary political arena of the West can be reduced to this question," the paper wrote in conclusion.

Daily Assails Western Media

LD031540 Warsaw PAP in English 1444 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Sep -- The PUWP CC newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU said today that "Western mass media, especially such notorious radio stations as Radio Free Europe, Voice of America, BBC, Radio France Internationale and Deutschlandfunk, which have been for months actively engaged in heating up the political atmosphere in this country, extensively commented on the riots in Poland.

"Yet, as some Western correspondents accredited in Warsaw concede, nothing came out of their expectations that August 31 would see a 'showdown' between the underground and state authorities, or perhaps 'a turning point' would take place and the Polish People's Republic Government would have to accept 'the conditions' of the extremists. The reality proved to be different.

"The West German Deutschlandfunk chose a perfidious way of presenting Poland as a country on the brink of annihilation.

"The lack of any broader social response to the appeals of the underground anti-state extremists, and particularly the clear distance kept by the working class from the alleged spokesmen of its interets and pseudo-trade union leaders, forced the following day some bourgeois editorial boards -- Polish-language radio stations in particular -- to make certain corrections in their early reports of 'success' scored by the organizers of riots in Poland. Too many Poles saw how it really was," said TRYBUNA LUDU, adding that BBC "rather cynically" commented about it.

The party daily went on to say that "arch-lier and renegade Ambassador Zdzislaw Rurarz could not have been missing among those who kind-of-professionally bit on the subject.

"He said on American television, just as his overlords expected it of him, that after the failure of extremist riots 'the Poles must build the so-called second Poland -- an underground Poland, operating on the principle of underground state with all consequences of the move, and wait for better times.'

"Rurarz himself is already waiting for the better times, on the CIA payroll, far away from Poland for which he would like prepare the fate of underground fratricidal struggle with all consequences of the move -- in keeping with the inspiration from his overlords," concluded TRYBUNA LUDU.

PZPR'S KALKUS DISCUSSES FUTURE OF TRADE UNIONS

LD051412 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] In the latest edition of POLITYKA, we find a talk between (Ludvik Krasucki) and Stanislaw Kalkus, member of the Central Committee Politburo and foreman at the Cegielski Works in Poznan. From that talk we have selected Stanislaw Kalkus' views on the future of the trade union movement:

As for trade union activity, things are bound to go badly without it. I shall enunciate my opinion: There should be one trade union in one factory because otherwise there will be fruitless competition. One has to start at the roots because it is there where the need for trade unions exists, the need which is great and not superficial but which is felt every day. It is also there where the pure basis of trade unionism exists. This is where the people are who care about unions, unions which are genuine, not artificial and not engaged in politics but full of readiness to fight, and sensitive and constructive.

If there is evidence that a union is different to what it was before August, and that it is honest, it will be joined by people who to start with, were hostile, cautious or hesitant.

People will be convinced not by declarations but by facts. After August it is obvious what facts one has in mind. I talk with people who were involved in the Szczecin amendments which were presented to the Sejm. Many of them do not love me for that, it is rare that somebody is pleased, but they do listen. I would rather have more approval but it is important that I do not (Thave) any opposition either.

As to the fears that the new will turn out to be the old in disguise. I reply by stating that people will not allow themselves to be deprived of what was accepted by the nation and established at the ninth party congress, and the authorities have not and cannot have any such intentions.

Self-managements? There are still not many of them, but preparations for them are in progress everywhere. Is it too early or too late? We should have waited for a more favorable situation. That is starting to become clearer. There will be an upsurge soon, I think. I am for it but I do not reproach those who prefer to think twice before they take such a decisive step.

GOVERNMENT ADVISER DISCUSSES WESTERN SANCTIONS

PM031317 Wroclaw GAZETA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 16 Aug 82 p 3

[Interview with Jerzy Borowski, adviser to the chairman of the Council of Ministers of matters of foreign trade and the balance of payments, by Jozef Bartoszewski -- date not given]

[Text] [Question] In the letters and telephone calls from our readers one can encounter the following opinion: You write about the fact that Western restrictions are making it very difficult for Poland to emerge from the crisis. But it is much less often that you write about which countries have introduced the economic sanctions against us, why they did so and when.

[Answer] Immediately after the introduction of martial law President Reagan announced his decision to curtail economic relations between Poland and the United States. Soon after that restrictive measures were introduced by Denmark, France, the Netherlands, Japan, Norway, the FRG, Great Britain and Italy. In January 1982 meetings took place among the top leadership of the organizations in which the capitalist countries are grouped: NATO, the EEC, COCOM -- the 15-nation coordinating committee for matters relating to technology transfer to the socialist states. At those meetings the principles of an overall sanctions policy were established. They concern air transportation and restrictions on the movements of Polish citizens', mainly diplomatic representatives; but chiefly and above all they concern the economic arena.

[Question] If these were to be graduated according to the degree of their harmfulness to Poland, what would their order be?

[Answer] Unquestionably, first place should be given to credit restrictions. As we know, last year a program for overcoming the crisis had been drawn up. It foresaw, for 1982, a check on the slump in the economy and the stabilization of industrial production at last year's level, or even perhaps slightly above that level. But in order for that to happen, three conditions would have to have been fulfilled.

The signing of agreements concerning the so-called refinancing of our debt, obtaining new import credits and increasing our exports to Western countries. Meanwhile the governments of these countries first suspended export guarantees to private banks.

[Question] Perhaps we could decode this last sentence....

[Answer] In the FRG there is a firm called Hermes. Through its agency the government grants a guarantee to private banks which lend their money to foreign contractors. When the borrower delays payment, or defaults altogether, the government, through Hermes, covers the bank's financial loss out of its own funds. Without such a gaurantee no bank will take the risk involved in granting loans. Much the same as Hermes, at the beginning of this year similar firms in other countries, acting on their governments' instructions, withdrew the guarantees not only for new credits but also for those which had already been promised and initially agreed upon with the representatives of Poland's financial authorities. And we are obliged to pay off 60 percent of this year's debt to 460 banks in all the developed countries, and 40 percent to the governments of those countries.

[Question] What is the impact of this measure on Poland's payments situation?

[Answer] In 1981 the servicing of the debt -- with a part of it being rescheduled -- absorbed all our export revenue, while all our imports, amounting to $6 billion, were financed with credit. This year almost $11 billion are due to be paid off by way of returning both the credits and the interest on them. Expected export revenue will reach $6 billion, and we must allocate $5.5 billion for urgent, indispensable import expenditure. In the middle of January this year 14 of our creditor countries decided to suspend further negotiations on refinancing our credit obligations and granting import credits to Poland. This abrupt clampdown on the hitherto employed method of solving our payments problems, including the financing of imports, has led to a drastic reduction of deliveries from the West.

[Question] And the result?

[Answer] In the first half-year imports from the West fell by 40 percent in comparison with the corresponding period of 1981 and amounted, in fixed prices, to a mere 35-40 percent of our record import level -- that of 1976.

[Question] How has industry been coping with this?

[Answer] Some 40 percent of production capacity has not been utilized. Hence the hurried switching by many production enterprises to alternative sources of supply -- domestic, or those put at their disposal by the socialist countries.

[Question] We will talk about the help given us by the fraternal countries in our next interview. For the moment I suggest we return to the restrictions. To keep to their classification according to the degree of harm they cause to Poland, which of them come second?

[Answer] The ones concerning foodstuffs. The implementation of the agreements between Poland and the EEC concerning supplies of wheat, barley, meat, rice and butter to the total value of about $190 million has been suspended, while the United States has stopped the traditional supplies of grains and animal feed to Poland which had been shipped here for many years within the framework of government credits. This complicates the situation in livestock and flour production.

[Question] What are the consequences of the economic sanctions for the fishing industry, the shipping trade and civil aviation?

[Answer] On the basis of longstanding agreements Poland's fishing fleet had for many years enjoyed fishing rights in U.S. coastal waters. The agreements stipulated that some of the fish caught, as well as fish products, be sold on the American market. In 1982, 26 ships, serviced by auxiliary units, were scheduled to fish in U.S. coastal waters. The restrictions necessitated redirecting our fishing fleet to other, less productive fisheries. The change of location alone will take so much time that the losses will reach 45,000 tons of fish.

[Question] What is the nature of the restrictions on shipping?

[Answer] They consist of barring Polish ships or Polish merchandise in international commerce (export and import) from the ports of the United States' east coast. And 90 percent of goods sold to the American market used to pass through these ports. Currently the loading and unloading are carried out in the considerably more distant Canadian ports. This also causes additional costs. It was by sea that we had exported coal to Denmark and Great Britain and imported wheat from France. Our ships are boycotted in these countries, making it difficult for us to meet our contractual obligations, and this in turn often forces us to have to pay penalties and fines.

[Question] And the aviation sanctions?

[Answer] Only the United States has totally suspended Polish airlines' flights. Some countries have begun forcing us to seek authorization for each individual flight. That permission is not always granted, and this also causes serious losses.

[Question] Which of the economic restrictions is, so to speak, the least painful?

[Answer] In the current year the value of the production based on Western licenses and technologies was to amount to $158 million, about 25 percent of which was destined for export to the capitalist countries. The restrictions may cause a considerable fall in that production. That is one side of the question. On the other side, a considerable decrease in imports destined for production under license may reduce the level of that production by between a few and several dozen percent. But in relation to the total value of industrial production sales, production under license amounts to only about 5 percent and does not constitute any considerable cause for concern.

[Question] We know that the attitude toward economic sanctions against Poland is not uniform.

[Answer] The United States, as a country with a large domestic market, is only to a very small degree dependent on foreign commerce. The contribution made by foreign trade to the creation of national income amounts to only 8 percent. On the other hand, in France, in the FRG and in Great Britain that factor approaches 30 percent. These countries are, out of necessity, geared to an open economy. After all, [West] Germany's machine-building industry, for example, exports more than half its output. Our share of this export is only a few percent, but in a situation of obvious economic weakness, several hundred thousand of the employed earn their living through what we buy. It is the same with France and Great Britain. The same applies to the banks. The American banks run a smaller risk in connection with our troubles. Our debt to the American banks is, in total, smaller than, for instance, to West German banks. The debt in the United States is spread among a larger number of financial institutions. In West Germany, among an incomparably smaller number. The governments of those countries are bound to remember this also. Such are the basic considerations which condition the attitudes of individual Western governments toward the restrictions against Poland. But let us not be too easily taken in. As concerns the credit restrictions, the action taken by all these countries is concerted and unanimous.

[Question] Some Western politicians -- and above all, President Reagan -- maintain that the sanctions are designed to bring about the fall of the Polish Government and that the population does not suffer from them at all, as it is receiving aid in the form of parcels.

[Answer] Whole populations are not supported by donations but by the national income which they themselves work for. In the 1970's, in order to create 1 percent of the national income, we had to increase our imports by 1.5 percent. The restrictions have resulted in our imports being reduced, and in the long run also in our national income being reduced. And the results are well known. We are all becoming poorer.

Other considerations prove conclusively that the talk about restrictions hurting only the government and not society is nothing but common demagoguery.

The reduction in the import of grains and animal feed causes a reduction in meat production. Owing to the restrictions, for example, the fall in poultry meat production alone will amount to 7 kg per person per year. The difficulties created for the fishing industry will deprive the internal market of 30,000 tons of fish and fish fillets. Owing to the lack of credits, this year Poland will not be buying bananas, oranges or spices. And the stoppages in industrial enterprises? This also contributes to difficulties in market supply. Who, then, is going to feel the restrictions most acutely?

[Question] What are the real reasons for these sanctions?

[Answer] In the last few years the U.S. military came to the conclusion that it is impossible to win military supremacy by imposing a classic arms race on our camp, and thus to achieve world supremacy. So, economic warfare was launched. This was designed to cause economic and social complications undermining the structure of the entire socialist camp. Such a chance arrived in August 1980 in Poland. Certain politicians counted outright on the collapse of the sociopolitical system in our country and on wresting Poland away from the socialist camp and thus greatly weakening the camp. The target was near. Martial law put an end to these calculations. And this is the main motivation behind the restrictions. For, after all, it is not concern for the humanitarian character of the system, because these same countries display such a lenient attitude toward what is taking place in countries controlled by bloody dictatorships.

[Question] One can mention Turkey, Chile, South Africa....

[Answer] To name but a few. Also, the internal situation in many countries predisposes them to apply sanctions [against others]. They can always divert their own people's attention from their own daily problems which are accumulating steadily, as stagnation tendencies in the Western countries are by no means a myth. But this is another, separate subject.

[Interviewer] Thank you for the interview.

FINAL HOMAGE PAID TO WLADYSLAW GOMULKA

Jaruzelski Joins Honor Guard

LD051150 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Today, on the eve of the funeral of Wladyslaw Gomulka-Wieslaw, that outstanding activist of the Polish and international workers' movement, secretary general of the Polish Workers' Party Central Committee and first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, the public of the capital and of the country is paying homage to him. The coffin with the body of Wladyslaw Gomulka is lying in state in the Sejm hall of columns.

The honor guard took up its position at 1000. It will stand by the body until 2000. The Chopin funeral march is being played.

The first guard comprised members of the honorary funeral committee: Army General and Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski, of the ZSL Supreme Committee; Deputy Premier Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the SD Central Committee; Sejm speaker Stanislaw Gucwa; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; Ignacy Loga-Sowinski, activist of the workers' movement; Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; and Marian Woxniak, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Warsaw party committee.

Subsequent honor guards comprised members of the PZPR leadership, as well as the leadership of the ZSL and the SD, comrades in struggle and the closest colleagues of Wladyslaw Gomulka, members of the Presidium of the Sejm and the Council of State, the party aktiv of Warsaw factories, representatives of the All-Polish Committee of the National Unity Front, the Council of Ministers, the Supreme Council of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, the Ministry of Defense and the Polish Academy of Sciences, heads of diplomatic missions from socialist countries, veterans of the workers' movement and young people.

Funeral Service Relayed

LD061346 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1200 GMT on 6 September begins a live relay from the funeral home in Powazki where Wladyslaw Gomulka is lying in state. A reporter describes the wreaths sent by the PZPR Central Committee and other parties, organizations, relatives and friends. An announcer at the studio reviews Gomulka's life and reads from various documents signed during World War II. Solemn music is played and, from Powazki, Mieczyslaw Moczar and other ZBOWID activists pay tribute to the deceased. The radio returns to the studio where the announcer continues to review Gomulka's life.

At 1246 the announcer states that some 50 people have already fulfilled their duty as honor guards. "The following are standing guard around the coffin of Wladslaw Gomulka: Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the party Central Committee; Manfred Gorywoda, secretary of the party Central Committee; Gen Florian Siwicki; Lt Gen Czeslaw Kiszczak, candidate Politburo member and vice minister of national defense; Jan Glowczyk, candidate Politburo member; and Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary." "The honor guard is being relieved every few minutes. A few minutes ago the guard was mounted by the closest collaborators of the deceased Wladyslaw Gomulka: Zenon Kliszko; Ryszard Strzelecki; Jozef Cyrankiewicz; Edward Ochab; Witbold Jarosinski; Boleslaw Jaszczuk and, just a few seconds ago, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee and deputy premier; Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the SD Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council; Stanislaw Gucwa, speaker of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic; and Ignacy Loga-Sowinski, a workers movement activist."

The funeral cortege prepares to leave the funeral home for the cemetery. The coffin is carried by soldiers and followed by Jaruzelski, who is walking behind the family. Reminiscences, solemn music, a description of the cortege and more reminiscences follow.

At the cemetery the Polish national anthem is played and at 1330 GMT Kazimierz Barcikowski begins to speak.

Barcikowski Eulogy

LD061508 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1330 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Eulogy delivered by Kazimierz Barcikowski, secretary and Politburo member of the PZPR Central Committee, at the funeral of Wladyslaw Gomulka, former PZPR first secretary, at Powazki -- live]

[Text] We bow our heads with profound respect over the coffin of Comrade Wladyslaw Gomulka - Wieslaw. The life of a man and statesman has come to an end.

Comrade Wieslaw has passed into history which, according to its yardstick free of contemporary political emotions, will assess his personal role and contribution to the shaping of Polish history. There can be no doubt that in it he will occupy a prominent place as a great Pole, an outstanding worker-activist and an activist of the Polish people's statehood.

In the history of our party and of the workers movement he will remain as a leader of zealous ideology and unflinching character, as a man of unimpeachable honesty, loyal to the ideals of a patriot and a communist. From these ideals he drew vigor and tenacity in striving for his objectives and for the rigid demands on himself and on others in the struggle for the interests of workers and the working man, for the good of People's Poland.

Aware of his great responsibility to the working class and the nation, he never shrank from it and he never evaded it. He might have erred, but he never acted against his most profound convictions. This gave him great moral force which enabled him to march with dignity along the often dramatic path of life of a Polish revolutionary and later of a state leader.

The son of the poor sub-Carpathian countryside, he became a worker early in life, a union activist and later an activist of the Communist Party of Poland. Wounded by the police and sentenced to Sanacja prison, he left its walls at the outbreak of the 1939 war. He took part in forming the underground Polish Workers Party [PPR] and units of the people's guards. He became secretary of the Warsaw committee and later assumed the post of general secretary of the PPR Central Committee. After the setting up of the Polish national liberation committee he is in charge of the work of the PPR in the liberated areas.

As party general secretary, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, as well as minister of the liberated territories, he led the construction of the framework of the people's statehood, the struggle against the hostile underground, the implementation of the agricultural reform, the nationalization of industry, the rebuilding of the country and the development of the liberated territories.

Faced with the unjustified charge of rightwing, nationalist deviation in 1948 he was removed from party and state posts and was later arrested. At the October meeting of the PZPR Central Committee in 1956 he was entrusted with the duties of central committee first secretary. He played a definitive, all-important role in overcoming the crisis of 1956 and in liquidating the existing distortions. He was in charge of the party in the sixties. He left his post as a result of the tragic events on the coast in December 1970. The last 12 years he was a pensioner who keenly watched all that was going on in the country, experiencing painfully the difficulties of the party and the people's state.

These dry facts hide an immensity of personal experiences and the truly titanic work of Wladyslaw Gomulka. He could live through all this without breaking down only because he was a man of deep ideology with the inner strength of a giant.

His rich heritage contains issues which retain for today and for the future undeniable values for our party and for the nation. Wladyslaw Gomulka grew up and lived through his formative years in the Polish workers movement. He was perfectly familiar with its experiences, which he assessed very soberly.

He was aware of the role and responsibility which the unfolding of historical events allocated to the workers movement in Poland.

It is from there that he derived the idea which was at the root of the declaration of the Polish People's Republic: what we are for fighting for. It boiled down to combining the struggle for national liberation with the struggle for the objectives of the social revolution. To reach these objectives he strove tenaciously for the workers party to gain the support of its class and of Poles, for its building of an alliance with the Polish Socialist Party and with the Peasant Party and democrats, and for its search for a platform for joint action with other social forces.

Against this setting was born the political concept of the national council of the homeland during the occupation, the quest for a broad agreement in the struggle for independence.

These attempts were rejected by potential partners, but there remained the eloquent initiative of the far-reaching political thought of the PPR at that time. The idea about winning over understanding returned in his activities after the war in the shape of the slogan for forming a mass PPR, in setting up a uniform front with the PPS [Polish Socialist Party], and in striving to obtain broad social support for the reconstruction of the country.

It must be borne in mind that this was happening during the period of armed struggle against the reactionary underground and of activities of the PSL [Polish Peasant Party]. Despite deep divisions in the community he was searching with pertinacity for possibilities of agreement. Uncompromising toward the enemy, he warned at the same time against sectarianism in one's own ranks.

Wladyslaw Gomulka attached fundamental importance, for ideological and political reasons, to the arrangement of relations of alliance between Poland and the USSR. He saw in this the international interest of the worker movement and a guarantee of Poland's interests, a guarantee of sovereignty for People's Poland and security of its borders. He saw in an alliance with the Soviet Union the sincere implementation of our obligations emerging from this alliance.

He played an important role in shaping the only realistic concept of Poland's international position. Wladyslaw Gomulka considered the merger of the regained territories with the fatherland, the securing of the Polish possession of the lands on the Odra and Nysa, with the highest degree of responsibility. He personally took over the leadership of the Ministry of Regained Territories, thus bestowing the highest status to the development of these lands. Their resettlement and recovery in an exceptionally short period of time provides the supreme testimony to the vitality of the nation and viability of the young people's state.

With adherence to principles specific to him, and with stubbornness, he worked for the international recognition of Poland's western border. It is no doubt to his credit that in 1970 an agreement was signed with the FRG and foundations were created for an international treaty recognizing our western border. This is an important fact and only people blind to the most vital interests of their own nation can underestimate this.

In international activity he was always guided by the conviction that Poland's future, as well as that of the forces of progress in the world, call for lasting peace. He was a respected leader of the world workers' movement. He was a respected partner in international relations. This is testified to by the condolences flowing in from friends and by the world press publishing numerous articles about the role he played. Many controversial evaluations from the past, and also today, are aroused by his economic policy executed under his leadership toward the end of the sixties. In the light of our present situation, it is necessary to restore the true values to his fears and warnings against getting into debt with the capitalist countries and of squandering loans. He also expressed concern for maintaining a market equilibrium and restraining the expansion of investments. Despite investment caution, all new enterprises, including the fertilizer enterprises, with the exception of the police, have been built since or started in the sixties.

Also at that time the construction of a new copper basin and the extraction of sulfur was begun. Many superficial assessments of this period were made and call for further analysis, checking and examination as to whether the historical truth has come to light.

Wladyslaw Gomulka was a man of principles. In hard and tough times he acquired knowledge by himself in a most difficult life. He was a pragmatic realist in all his actions. In him there was no pride, no trace of imperiousness with nothing behind it, which can so easily be found in our country. He assessed people according to his own yardstick and influenced the shaping of attitudes and the ideological and moral state of the party. Even if not all agreed with this yardstick, the model was widely known and respected. Many of his views on the party and the principles for its internal life are needed by the party today.

Like every activist, even one of the highest rank, Wladyslaw Gomulka was a man of his time. These were times of the struggle of the workers' movement for power, for the position of a leading force in the social and state life owed to the working class. These were times of a merciless struggle for the liberation of Poland from the Hitlerite occupation and of change to a social revolution.

These were the times for forming the roots of the people's statehood and the shape of a new Poland in the sharp struggle against the forces of reaction. These were times for laying foundations for the economic development of Poland. Social transformations of epoch-making dimensions took place at that time. At the same time problems already belonging to those new times were emerging at an accelerated pace. He did not always manage to notice them in time. Let us however add that many of these new problems have been resolved.

For his service to the party, the working class, and the nation, Wladyslaw Gomulka has everlasting merits. He will live in the memory of us all and of future generations. History will judge him.

On behalf of the party leadership I convey sentiments of profound sympathy and sorrow to the family and loved ones of Wladyslaw Gomulka.

RZECZPOSPOLITA Article

LD0612150 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text, The DAILY RZECZPOSPOLITA gives the title "For an Appropriate Place in the History of the Country" to an article devoted to Wladyslaw Gomulka. Czeslaw Madajczyk draws attention to the fact that if Wladyslaw Gomulka was spoken of during the last decade, it was most often about the tragic end which was tragic both for the country and for him personally. After all, this is not the way in which history should judge failures and falls. In our process of history, it should not be those tragedies that determine the places of kings and leaders in the national pantheon, but their places should be determined by the total of their merits and mistakes.

Perhaps the years of silence were necessary, much as the experiences of his successors were, in order to define objectively, as much as possible, the historical dimension of that figure and in order to look at it from a greater distance and thus to gain a closer definition of the image. It is also necessary to take into account the fact that the activities of Wladyslaw Gomulka took place during a period of great personalities in Europe, a period which was abundant in figures of great politicians who were lucky enough to participate in the cause of organizing the postwar world and to find a place suitable for their nations in that world.

Czeslaw Madajczyk proves that Wladyslaw Gomulka did much to make it possible for Poland to find its suitable place precisely in the postwar world. In particular he emphasized the fact that it was Gomulka who was burdened with the responsibility for liquidating the so-called Polish case which was the legacy of World War II and, in other words, for moving the center of decisionmaking regarding the country from the great powers of the allied states to the Polish authorities.

EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT MUBARAK MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrives in Belgrade 6 Sep

LD061026 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1014 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Sep (TANJUG) -- President Husni Mubarak of the Arab Republic of Egypt, accompanied by his wife and associates, arrived in Belgrade by plane at 1100 Yugoslav time today for a 3-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

The high-ranking guest from Cairo was met and welcomed by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and other high-ranking Yugoslavs.

Aims to Discuss Nonalignment

NC061817 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] The talks between President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and President of the SFRY Presidency Petar Stambolic will begin in Belgrade tonight. The talks will deal with the situation in the Middle East, ways of strengthening the Nonaligned Movement and bilateral relations. The Yugoslav president will host a dinner tonight in the White Palace in honor of President Husni Mubarak. The two leaders will exchange speeches on this occasion.

President Mubarak this afternoon visited the monument to the unknown soldier. President Mubarak arrived in Belgrade at noon today at the beginning of his visit to Yugoslavia. On arrival at the airport, Mubarak said that he came to Yugoslavia to discuss with the Yugoslav officials the Nonaligned Movement and relevant issues and the pressures currently being exerted on the movement to divert it from its principal goals.

Confers With Stambolic

LD070518 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2047 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Sep (TANJUG) -- The present exacerbation of relations in international life calls for the intensified activity of the entire movement of nonaligned countries to enable the world to return to detente and the policy of finding peaceful solutions to the problems confronting the world. This was stressed during tonight's meeting between Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

During the very extensive exchange of views, which took place in an atmosphere marked by mutual understanding and friendship, they discussed the most topical questions on the world's political and economic scene and also exchanged views on the traditional bilateral cooperation in all the spheres of life.

When the Yugoslav-Egyptian summit meeting resumes in two days, particular attention will be paid to bilateral cooperation and relations. In the meantime, the concrete questions of bilateral cooperation will be discussed by the two presidents' aides, Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Rade Pavlovic, member of the Federal Executive Council, on the Yugoslav side, Kamal Hasan 'Ali, minister of foreign affairs, on the Egyptian side.

At the very beginning of their exchange of views, Presidents Stambolic and Mubarak stressed the importance of the development of traditionally friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Egypt, for foundations for which were laid by Presidents Tito and An-Nasir. As a result of friendly cooperation over a period of many years Yugoslav-Egyptian cooperation will develop and strengthen further. This was stressed tonight in the palace of the federation during this meeting of the statesmen of these two friendly and nonaligned countries.

Views were exchanged tonight on the situation in the crisis areas of the world. In this connection the situation in the Middle East has attracted special attention. Both sides expressed their concern over the constant deterioration of the international situation, which is the result of the constantly mounting mistrust, bloc rivalry and (?of the continued) arms race. The gravity of the present unfavorable world economic situation was pointed out, which contributes to the exacerbation and complication of international relations in general.

Both sides stressed the need for nonaligned countries to continue actions aimed at preparing for the seventh summit in order to open the prospects for the relaxation of the present international tension and settling of the key international questions.

The exchange of views on the world situation showed that there were also certain differences of approach to individual questions, due to the two countries' different positions, which had never been an obstacle either to the development or to the promotion of cooperation and relations between the two nonaligned and friendly countries.

During the talks it was noted that it was precisely the alarming development of the situation in the world which had intensified the nonaligned and other countries' interest in holding the seventh nonaligned summit meeting. It was stated that the realization that the nonaligned represented the moral and political strength of mankind was more and more in evidence. With their action and initiatives, the nonaligned could contribute to a change in international relations and pave the way to overcome the present tension. The two sides expressed their complete satisfaction with the settling of the question of the seventh summit's venue. Preparations are now expected to begin for the summit meeting through consultations among the member countries of the movement so that the new meeting can be crowned with success.

The exchange of views also dwelt on the present situation in the Near East in the wake of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian people. The Palestinian problem was the essence of the Near East crisis, it was stressed in Belgrade tonight. Only a just solution to the Palestinian problem could contribute to the settling of the present crisis in the Near East. The withdrawal of the PLO fighters under the pressure of force had not only failed to resolve the problem, but had rendered it even more complex. The two presidents agreed that at the seventh summit the Palestinian question should be one of the priority questions under discussion. With reference to the Iraqi-Iranian war, it was stated that it had caused enormous damage to both sides. Hope was expressed that the two sides would, nevertheless, find a way to terminate this conflict.

The Yugoslav-Egyptian talks also involved the consideration of the situation in Africa and in particular the state of affairs in the OAU. The two presidents expressed the hope that the African countries would find a way to surmount the problem facing them. Discussing the situation in Europe and in particular in the Mediterranean, both sides stressed the importance of the initiatives aimed at declaring the Mediterranean a zone of peace.

During the talks, President Mubarak invited the president of the SFRY to visit Egypt. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. This afternoon Egyptian President Husni Mubarak laid a floral wreath at President Tito's grave.

Egypt's Al-Baz Assesses Talks

NC062234 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2120 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Sep (MENA) -- Dr Usamah al-Baz, foreign ministry first under secretary and head of the Presidential Office for Political Affairs, has stated that the Egyptian-Yugoslav summit talks today began with a thorough review made by President Mubarak.

The review outlined Egypt's visualization of the international situation, the prominent contemporary issues, the relations among the various powers, the Nonaligned Movement's role and the necessity to make comprehensive progress in the Middle East question through moves to solve the Palestinian issue.

In an exclusive statement to MENA, Al-Baz said that within this context President Mubarak said that since the recent Lebanese crisis erupted, Egypt has called for paying attention to the centrality of the Palestinian question in the conflict. For this reason, he said, we welcomed the initiative that President Reagan proposed a few days ago, because it is considered to be U.S. recognition of the centrality of the Palestinian question and that no peace or stability can be achieved in the Middle East without solving the Palestinian quesiton.

Al-Baz said that the strengthening of the Nonaligned Movement and Egypt's role in it was in the fore of the issues that President Mubarak discussed with his friend, the Yugoslav president. The Egyptian and Yugoslav views were considerably identical. There was also agreement on the centrality of the Palestinian issue and that any settlement of this question must start with the Palestinian people's right to determine their future and establish their national entity on their (?land). He added that both sides rejected the concepts of invasion, expansion and domination. There was also (?agreement) that the nonaligned countries can play a role in this respect.

Al-Baz pointed out that during the meeting President Mubarak outlined the contacts that Egypt recently held with all parties, including Arab and non-Arab parties, concerning the way of achieving progress in the future. He said that President Mubarak will complete his talks with the Yugoslav president tomorrow and the day after tomorrow. [word indistinct] the remaining international issues tomorrow, he said that both the Egyptian and Yugoslav sides will discuss issues pertinent to bilateral relations on the day after tomorrow. He said that there is sure determination by both sides to strengthen cooperation and friendship between Egypt and Yugoslavia and between their peoples in all political, economic and cultural areas. There is a conviction that both countries have indispensable roles to stimulate the Nonaligned Movement and to strengthen its role in the international arena. Al-Baz concluded his statement by saying that the Yugoslav side is currently studying President Reagan's initiative and that both sides will consult on this issue.

KRAIGHER VISITS ALGERIA 4-6 SEPTEMBER

Departs for Algiers 4 Sep

LD041040 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, September 4 (TANJUG) -- Presidency of Yugoslavia member Sergej Kraigher this morning left on a three-day working and friendly visit to Algeria. Kraigher is accompanied by Yugoslav Federal Executive Council member Zivorad Kovacevic.

At the airport in Batajnica Sergej Kraigher was seen off by Federal Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov, Federal Executive Council Vice President Mijat Sukovic and a number of other officials.

Holds Conference With Bitat

LD050550 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2110 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Algiers, September 4 (TANJUG) -- Member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher, who arrived here today (Saturday), and President of the National Assembly of Algeria Rabah Bitat have expressed the conviction that Yugoslav-Algerian consultations will contribute to the consolidation of joint stands within the framework of preparations for the seventh summit of nonaligned countries.

Kraigher and Bitat emphasized the common interest of the nonaligned in an early ending of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. This, in their joint assessment, would be an invaluable contribution to successful preparations of the seventh summit conference of nonaligned countries. Even if this war did not end before the seventh summit, efforts should be made during the preparations for the summit towards opening prospects for ending it.

Sergej Kraigher and Rabah Bitat once again underlined Yugoslavia's and Algeria's full support of the Palestinains just struggle for liberation and creation of their own state and of the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. For Algeria, no other solution than that which suits the Palestinians is acceptable, said the president of the Algerian National Assembly.

Kraigher and Bitat also considered the situation in the Mediterranean and Maghreb regions. Within his context, they stressed the need for turning the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation.

They assessed that Yugoslav-Algerian relations and cooperation are on a constant upward trend and that the two countries successfully cooperate at both the bilateral and international levels.

Yugoslav Government member Zivorad Kovacevic, who arrived with Sergej Kraigher, talked today with Minister of Heavy Industry Kaadi Merbah on possibilities for long-term cooperation between the Yugoslav and Algerian economies.

Kovacevic also had talks with Minister of Public Works Mohamed Kortesi on road, port and airport construction projects and possibilities for Yugoslav firms to participate in these projects.

Issues Statement Upon Return

LD062304 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1745 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Sep (TANJUG) -- Sergej Kraigher, member of the SFRY Presidency, returned this afternoon from his visit to Algeria, accompanied by Federal Executive Council member Zivorad Kovacevic. At Batajnica Airport, Sergej Kraigher was welcomed and greeted by SFRY Presidency member Fadilj Hodza; Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and other personalities.

Immediately on his arrival, Kraigher made the following statement:

"During our working visit to friendly Algiers we discussed two things in the main. Firstly, economic relations with Algeria, especially their favorable development during the past 2 years, and their fresh upsurge following President Bendjedid Chadli's visit to our country in April, so much so that Algeria now ranks second in our trade with the nonaligned countries. We can state that (?the relations) are developing [passage indistinct] said that we are on the best road, whereby very shortly the level of our mutual economic relations will attain the level of our mutual political relations which are really very good. Comrade Zivorad Kovacevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of our side of the mixed Yugoslav-Algerian Commission [for Economic Cooperation] was there with us. He held a number of concrete talks with appropriate [words indistinct] will contribute to this cooperation being further intensified and enriched.

The second part of our talks was devoted to our political and joint problems. These are in fact the problems which today are shaking the entire world, especially in the wake of the departure of the Palestinians from Beirut and of the new situation which this has entailed. We discussed new prospects opening up now concerning the development of the war between Iran and Iraq, and the possibility of this war coming to an end, and also all the existing problems in the Near and the Middle East, including the Arab-Persian Gulf, and the situation in the Mediterranean in the light of the new situation.

[Words indistinct] that the PLO will consider as a possible realistic way out of the present situation in the direction of implementing Palestinian legitimate rights to self-determination and formation of their own Palestinian state. We discussed all other open problems in connection with the situation in Africa, especially the problems of Western Sahara, the Horn of Africa and also our common interest in the Mediterranean being turned genuinely into a zone of peace and cooperation. It was shown that Algeria is greatly interested in the Madrid meeting and its positive outcome and, in general, in the problems in Europe and in this connection in the process of detente, revival of this process and its extension to the whole world.

The talks were very thorough. They referred also to joint preparations and joint tasks in connection with the preparations for the seventh summit on which there is the consensus that it should be held in New Delhi. In this context we discussed the problems as to how to ensure greater unity of nonaligned countries and the solution of conflicts between them by peaceful means.

We also discussed joint tasks concerning consolidation of economic cooperation between the developing countries themselves and also their cooperation with the developed countries, what is known under the shorter name of "South-South" [as received] so as to enable these countries to become a more equal partner in the talks and negotiations with the developed countries.

In this connection we came to an understanding as to what (?to do) to create the conditions during the next UN meeting for the start of global negotiations as an initial step toward the establishment of a new international economic system."

MOJSOV CONCLUDES ROMANIAN VISIT WITH TALKS

Meets With Constantin

LD031400 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1205 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Sep (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who has been in Bucharest on a visit since yesterday, had a meeting today with Nicolae Constantin, Romanian minister of foreign trade, who is also chairman of the Romanian part of the Yugoslav-Romanian Government Commission for Economic Cooperation.

During their talks they considered the development so far of commodity trade and economic cooperation in general between Yugoslavia and Romania, as well as the possibilities for the further development of this cooperation. This makes it necessary, it was stressed during the talks, to adapt economic cooperation still more closely to economic conditions in both countries and to the situation in the world economy. This kind of approach calls for the introduction of new, specific forms of cooperation in various sectors of the economy on a long-term basis. The forthcoming session of the mixed commission at government level is, therefore, expected to make its contribution to the development of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Romania.

Federal Secretary Mojsov also had a meeting today with Yugoslav businessmen who live and work in Romania.

Visits Ceausescu Before Return

LD032216 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, this evening returned from a 2-day working visit to friendly Romania. At Surcin Airport Lazar Mojsov was welcomed by high-ranking officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. Before returning to Yugoslavia Lazar Mojsov was received by Nicolae Ceausescu, head of the Romanian Party, in S[illegible]ago, near Bucharest. On that occasion they had a long and friendly talk.

During the talks in Snagov both sides expressed satisfaction over the development of Yugoslav-Romanian relations and good cooperation in all spheres. At the same time both sides expressed their wish to continue promoting these relations. During their analysis of the international situation the sides expressed concern over the unfavorable situation in the world. They stressed that greater efforts are needed in order to improve the complex and difficult situation in many spheres of international life. During the talks great closeness was apparent between the two countries' views and stands on the main problems in the world.

At Bucharest airport Lazar Mojsov was seen off by Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, and numerous Romanian foreign affairs dignitaries. Also present was Milos Melovski, Yugoslav ambassador in Bucharest.

FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER CALLS ON MOJSOV

LD041044 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0905 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, September 4 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov received today in Belgrade State Secretary in the Swedish Foreign Ministry Leif Leifland who is currently in Belgrade taking part in the regular consultations between the two countries' foreign ministries. In the ensuing talk both sides stated the satisfaction with the comprehensive development of bilateral relations and growingly successful cooperation between Yugoslavia and Sweden on the international plane, particularly in Europe and within the United Nations.

ENVOY TO POLAND PAYS FAREWELL CALL ON JARUZELSKI

LD041440 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1248 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Sep (TANJUG) -- Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, today received Muhidin Begic, SFRY ambassador to Poland, on a farewell visit. In their conversation mutual satisfaction was expressed over the successful development of relations and cooperation between the two countries and between the LCY and the PZPR.

POLITIKA VIEWS UPCOMING WARSAW PACT MANEUVERS

LD041150 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1110 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, Sep 6 (TANJUG) -- Foreign observers in Moscow are most interested in why Bulgaria has been selected as a theater for military exercises of the Warsaw Treaty between September 25 and October 1, reports Belgrade Daily POLITIKA today (Monday) in an article by its Moscow correspondent.

The article says that it is rather an inferior presumption that in this way the USSR wants to indicate that the Middle East events are proportionally close to the Soviet borders, because the exercises are taking place on the territory of another country. The article concludes that the "meaning of the manoeuvers in Bulgaria, at all events, will become clearer at the time they are held".

The article says that the Soviet information media have published only an official information, not a comment, on the forthcoming manoeuvres.

It is seen from the official information only that large-scale exercises are involved, to be commanded by the Bulgarian defence minister, General of the Army Dzurov. The purpose of the manoeuvres was said to be the "practicing of synchronization and joint actions of the staffs and armed forces of the allied armies".